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The Demand and Price Situation for Forest Products 1976-77

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**THE DEMAND AND
PRICE SITUATION
FOR FOREST PRODUCTS**

1976-77

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PREFACE

This report presents information on trends in production, trade, consumption, and prices of forest products in the United States. Although national trends are dealt with for the most part, some material is given for regions and States.

The 1974, 1975, and 1976 statistics in this report are based on information available in early 1977.

These data should be regarded as preliminary and not as final figures fully comparable with statistics for earlier years.

Special acknowledgment is made to Rita C. Alford for a major contribution to the presentation of data in the tables.

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HIGHLIGHTS

Economic activity in most of the major timber products markets increased in 1976. Residential construction, the Nation's largest market for lumber and plywood, was up almost a third. Total industrial output and container and furniture production also increased, but by a somewhat smaller amount. Non-residential construction showed a small decline, although there were divergent trends for some components.

There was a sharp downturn in residential construction in many parts of the nation early in 1977 because of adverse weather conditions. However, most housing analysts expect that a high level of demand along with favorable interest rates and ample mortgage money will result in a substantial increase in starts during the year. Trends in the major economic series, surveys of anticipated expenditures by business for new plant and equipment, and analyses by business and construction economists indicate that activity in most other major markets is also likely to grow in 1977. These data also suggest that construction of public utilities and nonresidential buildings, production of furniture, and manufacture of wood pulp will grow especially fast.

Consumption of industrial timber products in 1976 rose by about 17 percent to 12.8 billion cubic feet. Production was also up, totaling 11.5 billion cubic feet—some 13 percent above 1975.

Data from National Forest timber sales and widely scattered State price reports indicate that stumpage prices rose in 1976 after dropping in 1974 and 1975. The available data show that log prices followed generally similar trends.

There were rather substantial increases in appar-

ent consumption of nearly all of the major timber products in 1976. For example, particle-board consumption rose 28 percent, softwood lumber and hardwood plywood 20 percent, insulation board and hardboard 14 percent, and softwood plywood and hardwood lumber 15 percent. Pulpwood consumption in U.S. mills increased 13 percent.

Prices for most of the major products also rose in response to rising demand, expectations of improving conditions, and the increases in the general price level.

Trends in the important markets indicate the probability of continued growth in the demand for most products in 1977. This suggests the possibility of further increases in prices and a continuation of the upward pressure on stumpage and log prices.

The longer term outlook is one of continued growth in the demand for most timber products. Timber supplies are not likely to rise significantly unless forest management, utilization, and research are expanded.

The longrun outlook is thus one of increasing competition for the available timber and higher prices for stumpage and timber products. This could adversely affect housing and other programs that will be necessary in the rest of the 1970's, and beyond to meet the needs of a growing population and expanding economy.

There is much that can be done to increase timber supplies and minimize the undesirable impacts of high prices. Under intensive management, U.S. forests have the capacity, in time, to grow substantially more timber than is currently being produced. In addition, there are opportunities for improvement in the utilization of the timber that is harvested.

Important timber products markets up in 1976—further gains likely in 1977

Economic activity in most of the major timber products markets was up in 1976. Although there was some downturn early in 1977 because of weather and associated fuel shortages in some sections of the Nation, the outlook is for a resumption of the growth that has been taking place in most economic sectors since 1975.

Gross National Product,¹ the most comprehensive measure of total economic activity, rose 12 percent to \$1,706.5 billion in 1976 (table 1). Real output (GNP adjusted for price inflation) was up 6 percent; however, by the last quarter of the year, the rate of growth had slowed to about 1 percent. Although there is some disagreement as to the rate of improvement, most forecasts indicate that the recovery will continue through 1977 and early 1978. Many analysts feel that there will be little increase in the rate of real growth early in 1977, but that the pace will quicken after the first quarter. Estimates of growth in real GNP for 1977 range from 4 to 6 percent (7, 16, 23, 29).²

Residential construction—the market for more than a third of the softwood lumber and plywood, and for substantial amounts of other timber products—showed substantial growth in 1976 (table 1, fig. 1). New housing starts totaled about 1.55 million units, some 32 percent above the volume attained in 1975. About three-fourths of the total were single-family structures. This was about the same proportion as in 1975; however, the number of units produced, some 1.2 million, was up 30 percent and second only to the 1.3 million starts in 1972. Single-family starts are particularly important to the wood products industries, because average use of timber products in those units is much larger than in other types of housing. Multi-family construction rose nearly 40 percent in 1976; however, the volume constructed was less than half as large as in the late 1960's and early 1970's.

Shipments of mobile homes, a type of dwelling that many families turned to in recent years as housing costs have increased, also rose in 1976. Total starts for the year are estimated at 250,000 units, some 17 percent above 1975, but only half the volume in the 1971–73 period.

Residential construction activity dropped sharply in early 1977 as abnormally cold weather in many parts of the Nation prevented work at building sites

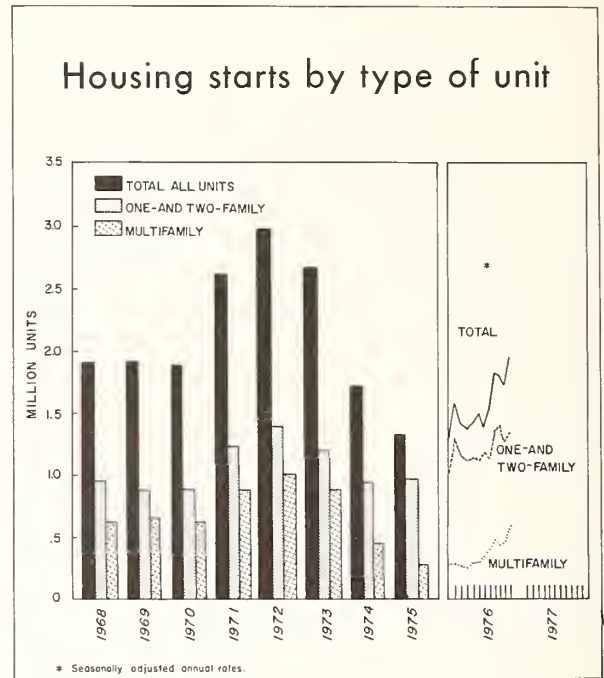


FIGURE 1

and delayed normal production and delivery of building materials. However, housing analysts expect a large increase in starts in many areas as soon as conditions improve. This expectation is based on the fact that despite the unfavorable weather, sales continued good in many areas and inventories of unsold units are low. In addition, mortgage interest rates and flows of funds into the major mortgage lending institutions should remain favorable. Also some increase in the major government housing programs is considered likely. Based on these various factors, most current forecasts for 1977 range from 1.7 to 2.0 million housing units, of which 1.2 to 1.3 million are expected to be single-family houses (6, 7, 8, 23, 32). Mobil home shipments are estimated to rise to about 310,000 units if credit and other economic conditions improve as expected (7).

Expenditures for residential upkeep and improvements rose rapidly in 1976 as many homeowners apparently met their need for additional space by alterations and remodeling rather than purchase of new homes (80). Some further increase can be expected in 1977 (87).

In contrast to housing, total nonresidential construction activity (measured in 1967 dollars) dropped somewhat in 1976, although there were small increases for some types of building (84). Late

¹ The value of all goods and services produced by the Nation's economy.

² Italic numbers in parentheses refer to Literature Cited, page 33.

in 1976 expenditures were continuing down for nearly all types of nonresidential construction. For example, the seasonally adjusted rate of private nonresidential building expenditures in the last quarter was about 4 percent below the first quarter level. Public construction was down about 11 percent in the same period. Despite these trends, the results of surveys of anticipated expenditures for new plant and equipment and analyses by business and construction economists indicate that the declines could be reversed in 1977, and expenditures for the year are likely to be above 1976 in most nonresidential categories. Particularly large increases are expected for some public utilities, and for highways and streets (8, 29, 87). Nonresidential building construction is also expected to rise.

Industrial production—an important indicator of the demand for pallet lumber, container board, and some grades of paper—rose to 133.1 (1967=100) in December 1976 (table 1, fig. 2). This was some 6 percent above the index for January and about 13 percent larger than the average for 1975. Although there was a slight drop early in 1977, the outlook is for a continuation of the upward trend later in the spring (16, 23). As would be expected, container production, an important market for paperboard, hardboard, veneer, and some grades of lumber, was following the same general upward trend, although some fluctuation was evident.

Output of the furniture and fixtures industry—a major market for hardwood lumber, plywood and veneer, particleboard, and hardboard—also rose in 1976. The index for December indicated output 4 percent above the similar period in 1975. Further increases in industrial output are likely if the economy continues to improve as indicated above. Continued growth in furniture output is also suggested by the estimates of increased housing production.

Longrun outlook is for continued growth

The longer run outlook is also one of continued growth in the important markets for timber products. There has always been uncertainty about future trends in growth, and given current U.S. and world economic conditions, the outlook during the next few decades seems much more uncertain than it did a few years ago. However, it seems reasonable to expect that population, economic activity, and income will continue to rise in the years ahead.

Population is, of course, one of the important determinants of future market levels, and of pressure on the environment. Recent projections by the Bureau of the Census (78) show that, although current fertility levels are close to those which would result in stability in the 21st century (zero population growth), population is likely to continue to increase substantially in the next half century. Growth in population is likely to be accomplished by rising income (73). Even at much lower rates of growth than in the past 50 years, per capita dispos-

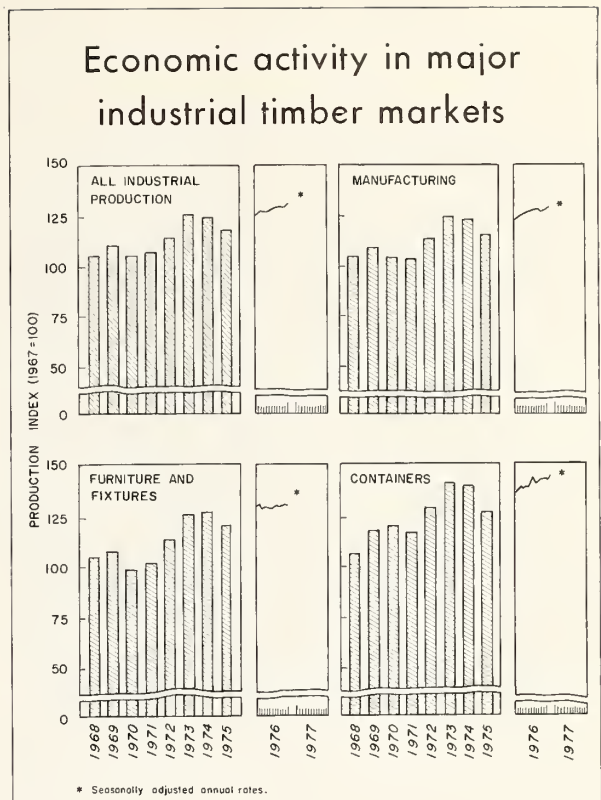


FIGURE 2

able income could be expected to triple in the next 50 years.

Although a larger part of the additional demands generated by more people with larger incomes is likely to be for services, including a cleaner and better environment, the increase in population with rising income is also likely to result in substantial growth in the demands for housing, furniture, and other goods made in whole or in part from timber products.

Trends in housing starts are of special importance in appraising prospective demands for softwood lumber and plywood, insulation board, and particleboard. Recent projections indicate a high level of demand for housing—around 2.5 million units a year—by the 1980's (25, 51, 54, 97). These projections, which have been based on trends in the rate of household formation, housing replacement, and vacancies, are somewhat above the expected levels of housing production in 1976 and 1977.³

Prospective growth in population, economic activity, and disposable personal income also suggest major increases in the demand for factories, stores, hospitals, sewer and water systems, roads, and other related types of buildings and facilities in the late 1970's.

³ For a detailed discussion of longrun demands for housing see (22, 25, 51, 54, 58).

TIMBER PRODUCTION, PRICES, TRADE, AND CONSUMPTION

Industrial roundwood production rose 13 percent in 1976

Preliminary data indicate that total production of industrial roundwood, that is, all timber products except fuelwood, was 11.5 billion cubic feet in 1976 (table 2, fig. 3). This was some 13 percent above 1975 and the largest output since the record volume produced in 1973.

All of the major timber products contributed to the increased volume. The production of saw logs used in the domestic manufacture of lumber rose about 15 percent to 5.6 billion cubic feet. This represented almost half of total industrial roundwood production. Pulpwood, which composed about 32 percent of industrial roundwood output, increased 9 percent to 3.7 billion cubic feet. Veneer log production was up 14 percent to 1.3 billion cubic feet. Log exports rose 21 percent to 0.5 billion cubic feet. In addition to the upward trends for these

major products, the total production of miscellaneous industrial roundwood (cooperage logs, poles, piling, posts, shingle bolts, and other similar products) is estimated to have increased by about 12 percent to 0.5 billion cubic feet.

In addition to industrial roundwood, there was an estimated 0.5 billion cubic feet of round fuelwood produced in 1976. This was 11 percent above output in 1975 and the largest amount produced since 1970. During most of the 1900's use of round fuelwood has dropped rapidly, and this has been an important factor in holding down total roundwood production. But in recent years there has been a growing demand for round fuelwood for use in fireplaces, and the long downward trend in production may have bottomed out or been reversed. Use of fireplaces as a supplemental source of heat, because of increasing costs and shortages of other fuels, was important in late 1976 and early 1977 and

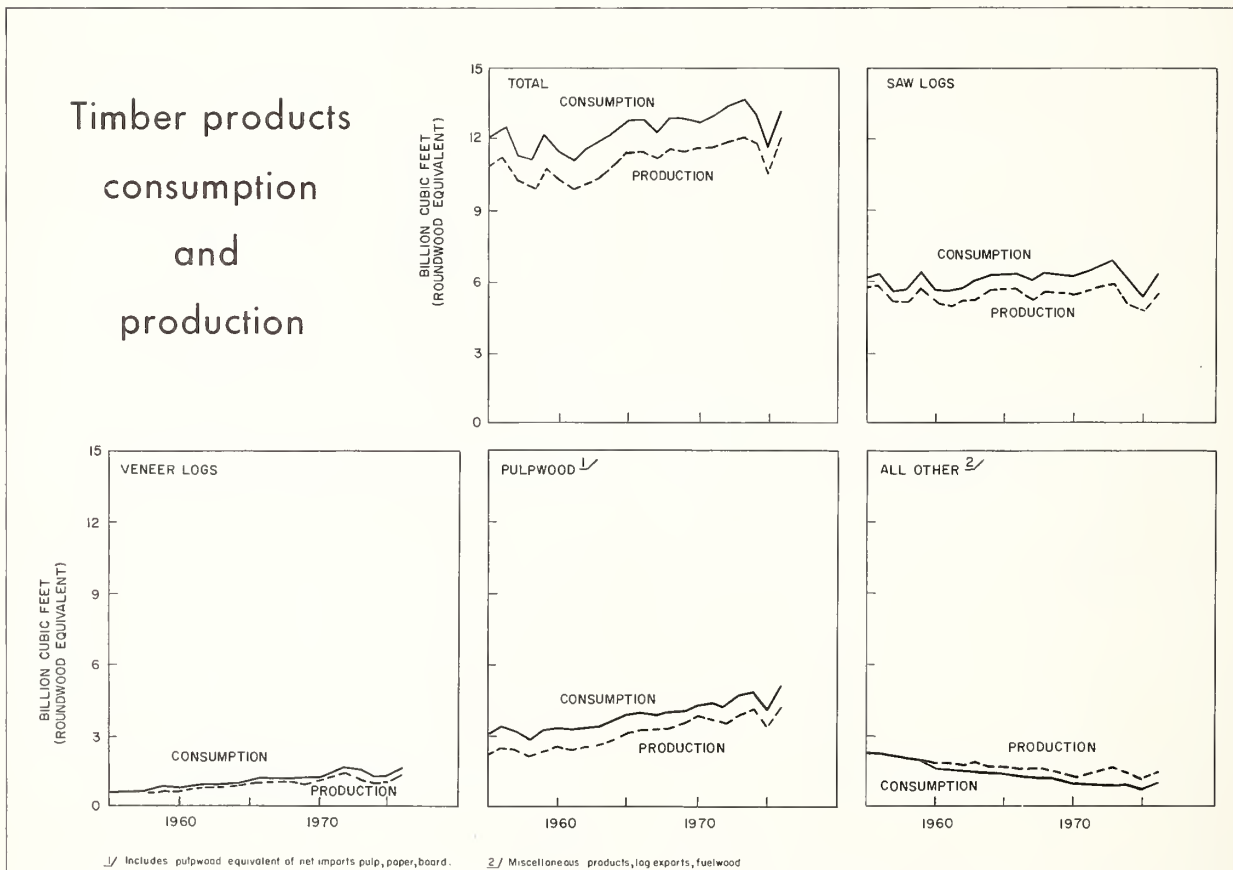


FIGURE 3

could cause consumption to rise even further in the years ahead.

Production of industrial roundwood from softwood species rose about 12 percent in 1976 to 9.0 billion cubic feet (table 3). This was close to the high reached in 1973 and a third larger than output in the early 1950's. Saw-log production, which composed about 51 percent of total softwood industrial roundwood output in 1976, has shown relatively little change during this period. In contrast, veneer logs, pulpwood, and logs for export have increased. Production of miscellaneous products and of fuelwood, though up in 1976, has trended down.

Hardwood industrial roundwood production was 2.5 billion cubic feet in 1976—16 percent above 1975 and 28 percent higher than in the early 1950's (table 4). Although there has been some fluctuation in production of the major products, output of most has either remained about the same or declined. The exception is hardwood pulpwood which has shown a fivefold increase in the past 25 years.

Despite the increase in hardwood industrial roundwood production since the early 1950's, total hardwood roundwood output has dropped about 0.6 billion cubic feet because of declining use of round hardwood fuelwood during most of the period. Hardwoods compose about four-fifths of total round fuelwood consumption.

Preliminary data and projected trends in the major timber product markets described earlier in this report indicate that total output of industrial roundwood in 1977 will probably be somewhat above the record amount produced in 1973.

Softwood stumpage prices up in 1976—additional increases likely in 1977

Data on the prices of timber sold from National Forests show that average stumpage prices for most

softwood species in most regions were up in 1976 after dropping rapidly in late 1974 and 1975 (tables 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10). For example, the average price for southern pine stumpage was \$94.90 in the fourth quarter of 1976. This was about 28 percent above last quarter 1975 prices and 66 percent higher than the average for 1975. Douglas-fir and western hemlock stumpage prices in early 1976 were also sharply higher than the 1975 average, although they declined somewhat after the first quarter.

National Forest stumpage prices for hardwood species were showing some fluctuation in 1976. After rising in the second quarter the price for all eastern hardwoods dropped in the third quarter to about 21 percent below the 1975 average. As was true for softwoods, the prices for most hardwoods in 1976 were also below those in 1974.

State forest product price reports indicate that softwood stumpage prices for timber sold from private lands have followed somewhat the same general trends as that sold from the National Forests; that is, lower average prices in 1975, with some increase in 1976 as timber demand rose. Stumpage prices for southern pine in Louisiana, for example, averaged \$107.20 in the last quarter of 1976, 27 percent above last quarter 1975, but only 7 percent more than the first-quarter 1974 average (table 11). Average hardwood stumpage prices were also down somewhat in 1976. Prices for some species—for example, gums and ash in Louisiana—in the last quarter of 1976 were still below those of 1974.

Preliminary data in late 1976 and early 1977 show some rise in stumpage prices of most species and in most sections of the Nation. Further increases can be expected if wood products demand rises in the months ahead.

The differences in stumpage price trends and the large variation in prices among species and regions shown in tables 6 through 11 and the tabulation below reflect such things as market conditions,

Species	State	Price per thousand board feet ¹			
		1975		1976	
Saw-log stumpage:					
Black walnut	Illinois (20)	\$ 150.00–	\$ 450.00	\$ 150.00–	\$ 250.00
Hickory	do	15.00–	35.00	25.00–	50.00
Sycamore	do	20.00–	40.00	20.00–	50.00
Southern pine	Louisiana (26)	81.55–	98.80	85.00–	110.85
Gums	do	33.45–	40.00	32.50–	45.00
Veneer stumpage:					
Walnut					
Prime 16 to 20 inches	Ohio (36)	950.00–	2,000.00	1,000.00–	2,500.00
Prime 21 inches plus	do	1,000.00–	2,500.00	1,400.00–	4,000.00
Cooperage stumpage:					
White oak	Kentucky (24)	40.00	110.00	40.00–	110.00
Pulpwood stumpage:					
Price per cord					
Southern pine	Louisiana (26)	4.70–	7.00	4.70–	7.35
Hardwoods	do	2.60–	3.00	2.45–	3.40
Spruce and fir	New Hampshire (northern) (34)	5.00–	8.00	5.00–	8.00
Balsam fir	Wisconsin (101)	3.00–	8.00	5.00–	6.73
Pine, jack	do	5.50–	12.75	5.26–	12.13
Aspen	do	2.00–	5.50	1.35–	5.62

¹ The prices generally represent timber buyers' quotations without standardized specifications as to grade, log rule, and other factors that affect the value of standing timber.

timber quality, and the location and accessibility of timber stands.

Softwood stumpage prices in 1975 and 1976 were much above the general levels of the 1950's and most of the 1960's. The higher stumpage price levels partly reflect general price inflation. But the increases after adjustments to remove the effects of inflation have still been large (tables 6 and 11). As an illustration, the average price of Douglas-fir sold from National Forests in the first quarter of 1976, measured in constant 1967 dollars,⁴ was more than triple the average in the early 1960's. Southern pine relative prices rose 50 percent during the same period. In contrast, eastern hardwood relative prices declined.

The increase in relative softwood stumpage prices in the late 1960's and early 1970's is a continuation of the longrun trend. For example, between 1910 and 1970, the relative prices of Douglas-fir stumpage rose at an average annual rate of about 3.5 percent. (54) During this same period, southern pine stumpage increased at about 3.2 percent annually.

These longrun increases presumably reflect in large part the growing economic scarcity of timber. In recent years, more complete utilization of the timber harvested—particularly the use of slabs, edgings, and veneer cores for pulping—has also tended to increase stumpage values.

Log prices have followed stumpage prices

Log prices have been following the same general longrun and shortrun trends as stumpage prices. As a result, prices for most softwood species rose in

1976 after dropping somewhat in 1975 (tables 12, 13, and 14).

There are wide differences in log prices among species and different areas of the Nation. The differences are illustrated in the tables cited above and the tabulation below showing saw-log prices from various recent State forest product price reports. Most of the differences in prices are caused by such factors as variations in quality, intensity of competition, scaling practices, and log rules.

In 1976, softwood log prices, measured in constant 1967 dollars, were substantially above those in the 1950's and 1960's. Many hardwood species also showed increases. This general upward shift was apparently largely due to the factors causing the rises in stumpage prices discussed above.

Some of the increase in log prices, and in lumber and plywood prices discussed later in this report, may also have been caused by rising wages. Timber related wages have more than doubled in many areas. Hourly earnings in the Washington logging industry, for example, increased from an average of \$2.96 in 1960 to \$6.82 in 1975—a rise of 127 percent (table 15). In the same period, average hourly pay in the lumber and wood products industries in Arkansas rose from \$1.30 to \$3.32—an increase of 155 percent. In New York, average hourly earnings in these industries rose 104 percent during this period. The increases in the timber industries have been generally in line with those in other industries.

In most sections, wage rates in logging and the lumber and wood products industries are lower than in most other industries. Wages in the South also tend to be lower than in other sections of the country.

⁴ This is calculated by dividing the price in current dollars by the wholesale price index of all commodities (1967=100).

Species	State	Price per thousand board feet, log scale	
		1975	1976
Redwood, No. 1 old growth	California (Arcata-Eureka area) (12)	¹ \$150.00–\$170.00	¹ \$150.00–\$230.00
Beech, good quality	Kentucky (24)	40.00– 80.00	40.00– 80.00
Tulip-poplar, good quality	do	60.00– 155.00	60.00– 155.00
Southern pine	Louisiana (26)	² 115.85– 133.00	² 113.35– 148.30
Gums	do	² 77.00– 91.65	² 77.50– 92.50
Yellow birch	New Hampshire (Grafton County) (34)	² 75.00– 190.00	² 95.00– 190.00
Hard maple	Ohio (36)	² 50.00– 216.00	² 73.00– 200.00
Walnut	do	² 50.00– 700.00	² 107.00– 522.00
Alder	Oregon (District 4)* (37)	115.00– 125.00	(³)
Douglas-fir:			
No. 2	do	95.00– 110.00	(³)
No. 3	do	70.00– 80.00	(³)
Maple	do	90.00	(³)
Cedar, grade 2	Washington (western) (98)	60.00– 265.00	125.00– 375.00
Hemlock-white fir:			
Grade 2	do	55.00– 180.00	130.00– 180.00
Grade 3	do	40.00– 120.00	110.00– 140.00
Cherry (prime)	West Virginia (99)	100.00– 200.00	100.00– 200.00

¹ F.o.b. mill.

² Delivered to buyer.

³ Not available.

* Oregon District 4 consists roughly of Lane, Benton, and Linn Counties.

U.S. timber product imports valued at \$5.5 billion in 1976—exports \$4.7 billion

The United States is the world's leading importer of timber products. Based on information available early in 1977, the total value of these imports in 1976 is estimated at \$5.5 billion (see tabulation below). This is about 1.4 billion above imports in 1975 and some 5 percent of the value of all U.S. imports.

Paper and board, chiefly newsprint from Canada, accounted for about 37 percent of the value of all timber product imports in 1976. Lumber, primarily softwood species also from Canada, accounted for another 24 percent, woodpulp 22 percent, and plywood and veneer 8 percent. The remainder was

composed of logs, pulpwood, wood charcoal, wooden containers, cork, and other similar products.

Trends in the value per unit of product imported varied somewhat for the individual commodities. For example, average import value for lumber, veneer, plywood, and paper and board rose, while all of the others showed little change or some decline.

The United States is also a major timber products exporter. The value of such exports amounted to an estimated \$4.7 billion in 1976—15 percent above 1975 and about 4 percent of the value of all U.S. exports.

Paper and board was also the most important category of product in the export trade, accounting for about 34 percent of total export value. Logs, chiefly softwoods from the Pacific Coast, composed

Item	Standard unit of measure	Imports ¹				Exports ¹			
		1975		1976		1975		1976	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
			Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars
Logs:									
Softwoods	Million board feet	68.5	12.4	67.4	7.2	2,600.6	680.9	3,155.7	851.9
Hardwoods	do	17.0	3.4	14.2	2.7	66.3	42.8	94.3	65.8
Total	do	85.5	15.9	81.6	9.9	2,666.9	723.8	3,250.0	917.8
Lumber:									
Softwoods	do	5,711.3	714.1	7,950.4	1,232.5	1,377.2	346.5	1,589.6	472.2
Hardwoods	do	224.1	70.0	288.3	98.3	165.3	58.4	225.5	87.2
Railroad ties	do	12.5	2.5	8.2	2.2	75.5	10.3	30.9	5.1
Total	do	5,947.9	786.6	8,246.8	1,333.1	1,618.0	415.7	1,846.0	562.6
Veneer:									
Softwoods	Million square feet	350.9	6.9	397.9	10.4	346.5	15.0	300.0	13.0
Hardwoods	do	1,142.3	44.1	1,596.1	63.0	389.3	26.5	360.0	25.0
Total	do	1,493.2	51.1	1,994.0	73.4	735.8	41.5	660.0	38.0
Plywood:									
Softwoods	do	6.6	.7	11.9	1.6	790.9	124.8	718.1	128.5
Hardwoods	do	3,955.2	261.4	4,827.3	380.8	79.8	16.5	92.8	20.5
Total	do	3,961.8	262.1	4,839.3	382.5	870.7	141.3	810.8	148.9
Pulpwood:									
Round	Thousand cords	285.5	9.3	292.6	10.2	199.3	6.4	174.8	7.2
Chips	do	447.0	14.2	750.4	23.2	2,269.4	115.4	2,819.2	153.0
Total	do	732.5	23.5	1,043.0	33.4	2,468.8	121.8	2,994.0	160.2
Woodpulp									
	Thousand tons	3,077.7	1,006.8	3,727.2	1,197.7	2,564.5	875.5	2,517.6	844.4
Paper and board:									
Newsprint	do	5,847.2	1,418.1	6,569.3	1,741.5	165.1	51.6	126.5	41.2
Other paper and board	do	460.5	129.6	679.0	200.6	2,586.9	1,047.9	2,069.8	1,205.3
Paper and board products	do	32.4	64.5	62.1	99.7	295.3	345.0	327.2	369.1
Total	do	6,340.1	1,612.3	7,310.5	2,041.9	3,047.3	1,444.6	2,523.5	1,615.6
Other wood products²									
			341.1		452.5		324.8		407.9
Total all products									
			4,099.4		5,524.4		4,089.0		4,695.4

¹ The 1976 data presented in this tabulation are trend estimates based on information available early in 1977. Data may not add to totals because of rounding.
² Includes poles and piling, fuelwood, wood charcoal, cork, waste paper, wood containers, wood doors, and other miscellaneous products. Does not include wood furniture nor printed materials.

another 20 percent, woodpulp 18 percent, and lumber 12 percent.

The average value per unit of timber product exported showed some increase for all products in 1976; however, the rise was small for all except lumber and paper and board.

Log exports up 23 percent in 1976

Log exports in 1976 rose to an estimated 3.2 billion board feet (local log rule), some 23 percent above 1975 and near the record volume exported in 1973 (tables 16 and 17). The increase in 1976 is a resumption of the general upward trend of the past 25 years—a period in which log exports have grown at an annual rate of 16 percent.

Softwood log exports climbed to about 3.2 billion board feet in 1976 and accounted for some 97 percent of total shipments. This volume was about the same as in 1973, and almost 15 times larger than in 1960, the year before log exports began to rise rapidly. Although there were some eastern and southern species shipped, most softwood logs came from the forests of western Oregon and western Washington. Three species, Douglas-fir, western hemlock, and Port-Orford-cedar, have accounted for about three-fourths of total softwood log exports in most recent years.

Hardwood log exports rose to an estimated 94 million board feet in 1976. Though small in relation to softwood log exports, they were largely made up of high value and relatively scarce species and thus had some important effects on domestic markets. For example, export of walnut logs, principally to Europe, has been a contributing cause of higher walnut veneer log prices (see table 41).

There were increases in log exports to most of the major overseas markets in 1976. Shipments to Japan, which accounted for over four-fifths of the total, rose to about 2.7 billion board feet, some 18 percent more than in 1975 and slightly above the high reached in 1973. In 1974 and early 1975, the conditions in Japanese markets, particularly in construction, acted to hold down imports. In 1976, however, there was a sharp increase in housing and starts reached a 3-year high at midyear. Japanese sources indicate that demand declined somewhat in the last quarter of 1976 because of slower economic growth and smaller numbers of housing starts although imports remained high during the period. As a consequence, these sources indicate that it will be necessary to sharply restrict imports in the first half of 1977 (10). The volume imported in the second half will depend on levels of construction and other economic activity.

As pointed out earlier most of the softwood logs exported from the United States each year are shipped to Japan from western Oregon and western Washington. Because the large increases in exports in the early 1970's have come at the same time that

domestic demand for softwood sawtimber was strong, these shipments added to the competition for timber in some areas and for some species and intensified upward pressure on log and lumber prices. At the same time, however, it improved the balance of payments situation and provided substantial economic benefits to forest landowners, loggers, longshoremen, and exporters.⁵

Log imports decreased in 1976, falling about 5 percent to 82 million board feet (tables 18 and 19). Despite some growth in the past 3 years, log imports remain quite small in relation to log exports, and continue somewhat under most years prior to the early 1960's. About 85 percent of the log imports were softwoods, principally saw logs from Canada and tropical species from Central and South America, Africa, and Asia.

Net imports rose 68 percent

The roundwood equivalent of the imports of logs, lumber, plywood, veneer, pulpwood, woodpulp, and paper and board in 1976 totaled about 2.7 billion cubic feet, 26 percent above the level of 1975, and second only to imports in 1972 and 1973 (table 2, fig. 4). Total exports rose about 3 percent to 1.4 billion. Because of these trends, net imports jumped to 1.3 billion cubic feet, 68 percent above 1975 and the largest volume since 1973.

The increase in the volume of imports of timber products in 1976 was a return towards a long-established trend. Between 1950 and 1973, for example, imports more than doubled. Most of the increase during this period was due to the rapid rise in softwood lumber, woodpulp, newsprint, and hardwood plywood.

The rise in exports in 1976 was also a resumption of the trend of the last couple of decades. In the 25-year period prior to 1975, exports—chiefly logs, woodpulp, and paper and board—increased about 1.3 billion cubic feet.

In 1976 about 10 percent of the total volume of industrial roundwood consumed in the United States came from net imports. This was a larger proportion than in 1974 and 1975, but somewhat under most years prior to that time when net imports were relatively stable at about 10 to 12 percent of total industrial roundwood consumption. A return to somewhat higher net import levels can probably be expected as domestic demands increase in the years ahead.

Consumption of industrial roundwood shows substantial increase in 1976

Consumption of industrial roundwood, that is saw logs, veneer logs, pulpwood, and all other products

⁵ For a discussion of U.S. trade policies, the price impacts of log export restrictions, the effects of softwood log exports on employment, and of relative product value tradeoffs, see (55, 63, 66).

Imports and exports of timber products

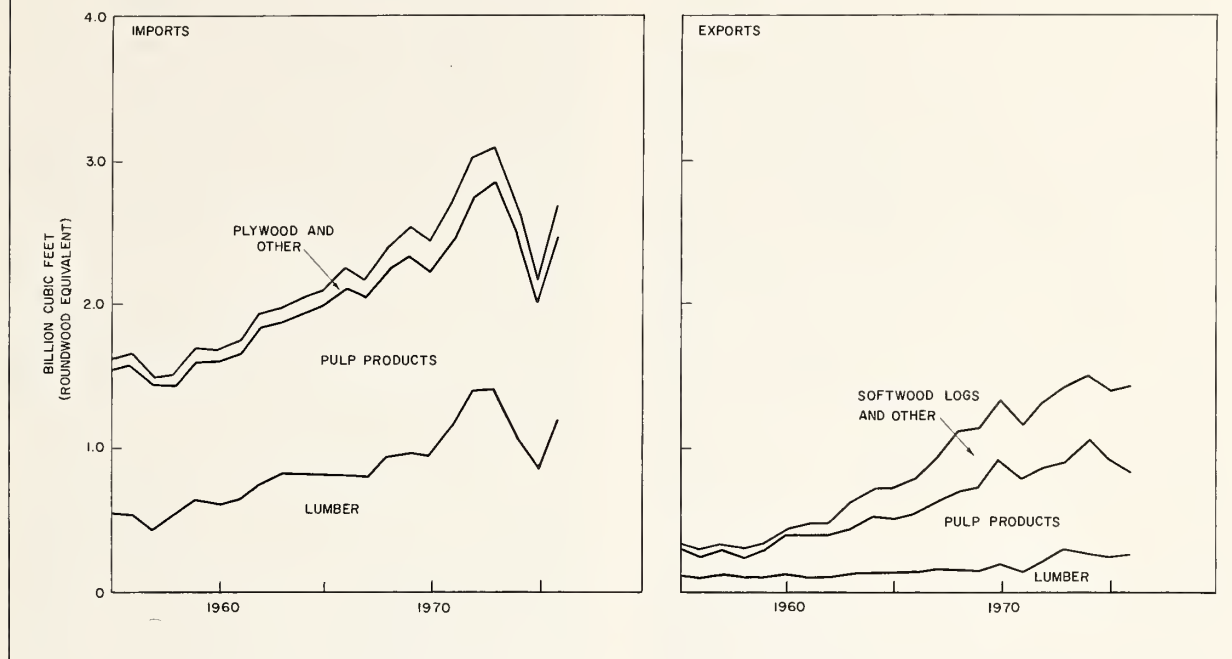


FIGURE 4

except fuelwood, totaled 12.8 billion cubic feet in 1976 (table 2, fig. 3). This was 17 percent above the volume consumed in 1975, and second only to the record levels reached in 1972 and 1973. It was also substantially above use in the early 1950's when consumption averaged about 10.0 billion cubic feet.

The consumption of softwood industrial roundwood was up 17 percent in 1976 to 10.2 billion cubic feet (table 3). Although all of the major products contributed to the growth, the largest increase was for saw logs. Hardwood industrial roundwood also rose, increasing 18 percent to 2.6 billion cubic feet (table 4). Pulpwood use showed the largest growth among hardwood roundwood products.

The increases in consumption in 1976 of both softwood and hardwood industrial roundwood are a resumption of the trends of the past two decades. For example, consumption of softwood industrial roundwood rose by a third, or 2.6 billion cubic feet, between 1950 and 1973. The percentage increase for hardwood industrial roundwood (44 percent) was even larger, but the actual cubic footage growth (0.9 billion) was much smaller than that for softwoods. Most of the increase for hardwoods was due to their rising consumption in pulp products. Increasing consumption of plywood as well as pulp products was an important contributor to the softwood total.

Per capita consumption of industrial roundwood rose about 19 percent to 60.9 cubic feet (table 20). This level of use—although far below those attained in the early 1900's—was close to the levels of the past two decades. In this period, increases in per capita consumption of some products such as veneer logs and pulpwood have been offset by declines in other products.

Consumption of all roundwood in 1976—industrial wood plus fuelwood—amounted to 13.4 billion cubic feet. This is 17 percent above 1975 and second only to the record levels of consumption in 1972 and 1973.

Demand expected to rise in 1977—continue up in future decades

If general economic conditions continue to improve, and housing, nonresidential construction, and industrial output increase as discussed earlier in this report, consumption and production of the major timber products will rise in 1977 and total production and consumption for most timber products will be above 1976 volumes. Prospective longrun growth in population, economic activity, and income, discussed in the first section of this report, indicate that the demand for timber products is likely to continue

to grow in the late 1970's and the decades immediately beyond.⁶

Demand likely to increase more rapidly than supplies

There are three possibilities for meeting the prospective increases in demand. These are by: (1) increasing the volume of net imports, (2) improving the utilization of the timber harvested, and (3) growing more timber in domestic forests.

With respect to imports, it seems clear that Canada has the timber resources to support a large expansion in shipments of softwood lumber and pulp products to the United States (11, 27, 28). The tropical regions of the world also have huge hardwood resources which can supply much larger amounts of material for import. However, most of the unused resources both in Canada and the tropics lie in undeveloped regions without transportation systems, manufacturing plants, and other necessary facilities. Utilization of this timber will involve significant increases in production costs and U.S. imports are thus unlikely to grow appreciably unless there is a substantial increase in relative product prices.

The growth in U.S. exports of pulp products and softwood logs in the 1950's and 1960's reflected a combination of rapid increases in demand and insufficient timber supplies in western Europe and Japan—the major importing areas—and relatively stable prices in the United States. The latest studies of the timber situation in those areas indicate that demands will continue to grow and that domestic timber supplies will fall increasingly short of prospective demands (21, 44).

This suggests continuing increases in foreign demand for U.S. timber products. It also suggests—along with the higher costs involved in using the timber resources in Canada and the tropics—that, with relative prices close to those of the 1950's and 1960's, the U.S. net import situation may not change appreciably. At higher domestic prices, however, net imports could show a material rise, especially net imports of softwood lumber, woodpulp, and paper from Canada. However, such prospective increases are relatively small in comparison to the projected growth in demand.

Part of the projected growth in demand for timber could be met by increasing the utilization of residues and salvage of timber killed by destructive agents, by reusing paper and board, and by extending supplies through increased efficiency in manufacturing and construction.

During the past couple of decades there have been substantial improvements in utilizing the timber harvested. This is illustrated in table 5 which shows

that during the 1950–76 period the tonnage of timber products consumed—lumber, woodpulp, plywood, particleboard, for example—increased 51 percent, while the cubic volume of industrial roundwood used rose only 29 percent. Improvements in utilization have largely involved the growing use of slabs, edgings, veneer cores, sawdust, and other similar materials for the manufacture of pulp, particleboard, and a few other products such as charcoal. The production of chips for use in pulp mills, for example, has increased from 0.1 billion cubic feet in 1950 to about 2.4 billion cubic feet in 1976. Use of shavings and other fine secondary residues in the manufacture of particleboard has also increased rapidly.

Despite the improvement in utilization, there are still large volumes of unused residues. In 1970, for example, over 3.0 billion cubic feet of wood was left in the forests after logging or land clearing, and an additional 1.0 billion cubic feet was left unused at primary manufacturing plants.

There are also additional large volumes of secondary manufacturing and consumer residues that could be utilized. For example, of the 63.1 million tons of raw material consumed by paper and board mills in the United States in 1976, only 13.7 million tons—22 percent of the total—was from recycled paper (1). In some western European countries and Japan, close to 40 percent is reused.

In addition to the increased use of forest and manufacturing residues, it is possible to meet some of the projected growth in demand for lumber and plywood by further increasing raw material conversion efficiency through the use of thinner saws and more precise manufacturing methods and equipment. Additional development of stress grading systems and better product design to increase the efficiency of use in construction and manufacturing could extend lumber supplies. Timber supplies could also be extended by the development of economically competitive types of structural particleboard and laminated dimension lumber.

Although part of the projected growth in demand can be met by increases in net imports and improved utilization, the potential gains are relatively small in comparison to the projected total growth in timber product markets. Thus, if the projected growth in demand is to be met, it must come from domestic resources.

Comparisons of projections of timber demands after allowance for net imports and improved utilization, with prospective supplies from U.S. forests assuming a continuation of 1970 management levels, show projected demands for softwood sawtimber rising much more rapidly than supplies assuming current relative prices. This means that unless management is intensified, the Nation is faced with the prospect of substantial increases in softwood timber product prices. For example, alternative projections of demand under other price assumptions indicate that the equilibrium prices (in constant dollars) at

⁶ The following material on the longrun demand-supply-price outlook is condensed from a comprehensive Forest Service appraisal of the present and prospective timber situation (54).

which softwood lumber demand and supply would apparently balance in 2000 would be some 50 to 60 percent above 1970 and the general level prevailing in the 1950's and 1960's. The projected equilibrium price for paper and board, on the other hand, would be only 15 to 20 percent above those levels.

Projected hardwood sawtimber supplies are somewhat above projected demand at 1970 price levels for the next decade or so. However, recent increases in relative prices for hardwood timber suggest that the projection of timber supplies probably overstates the volume of timber, and especially of sawtimber, that is economically accessible and available for sale. For example, much of the projected supply, including sawtimber, is in species and low-quality trees for which markets are currently limited. Much of the demand, on the other hand, is for species such as select white oak and red oak, sweetgum, yellow birch, hard maple, walnut, and black cherry, and for the larger sized high-quality trees. Removals have been close to or above annual growth for this preferred material in recent years.

In addition, part of the larger sized hardwood sawtimber that is suitable for the manufacture of high-quality lumber or veneer occurs as widely dispersed trees or groups of trees that may not be economically harvestable. A substantial part of the hardwood timber is also in privately owned tracts that are held primarily for recreation or other purposes not compatible with timber harvesting.

The prospective increases in relative stumpage and timber product prices would have substantial effects on the demand for most timber markets. For example, a rise in lumber prices (measured in constant dollars) at something close to the amounts indicated by the demand-supply comparisons discussed above would mean a major reduction in the demand for lumber and a loss of large potential markets for the lumber industry. The plywood industry would be affected in much the same way. The outlook is more favorable for the pulp and paper industry because this industry can use small trees and low-quality material, including residues. Nevertheless, this industry will also be affected by stumpage price increases, because it will have to directly compete with other industries for sawtimber and other roundwood.

Increases in timber product prices would also adversely affect consumers by raising the costs of products such as houses, furniture, and paper made in whole or in part from wood. This would mean, for example, that fewer people could afford adequate housing and that public and private programs to improve the housing environment would become more expensive. It could also cause some decline in housing quality, resulting from such things as a reduction in average unit size or a shift to less desirable types of units.

Rising timber product prices of the magnitudes indicated by the demand-supply comparisons would also induce substitution of other materials, such as

steel, concrete, aluminum, and plastics, for wood in many end uses. A shift from timber products to other materials would have some adverse impacts on the environment. The air, water, and land pollution resulting from the mining, industrial processing, and power generation that would be associated with the use of substitute products are of higher magnitude than those associated with timber products. The energy requirements for producing substitute products are also much higher than for timber products.

A shift from timber to other raw materials would accelerate the rate of use of nonrenewable stocks of ores and energy materials. Technology has been extending the useable supplies of such materials. But continued geometric growth in the use of energy and many other materials is likely to result in severe supply and cost problems. At that time, timber, a renewable resource, may take on increasing importance as an industrial raw material.

Opportunities for increasing timber growth

Timber is also an expandable raw material. Through intensified management and research it would be possible in time to more than double present net annual growth.

There are opportunities for increasing growth on all types of forest ownerships. For example, net annual growth on the 67 million acres of commercial timberland in forest industry ownerships averaged only 52 cubic feet per acre in 1970—about 60 percent of the average attainable in fully stocked natural stands and less than a third of that attained in some intensively managed plantations.

There is a major opportunity to increase timber growth on the 296 million acres of commercial forest land in farm and miscellaneous private ownerships. Management of most of these lands for timber production is limited and average net annual growth per acre—36 cubic feet in 1970—is far below potential. Because of short planning horizons, limited capital, lack of technical forest management skills, and other problems, the realization of any substantial increase in growth on these ownerships will require large public technical assistance and cost sharing programs.

There are also substantial opportunities to increase timber supplies on the National Forests and other public lands while at the same time intensifying management for other uses. Sizeable investments in such measures as planting, timber stand improvement, thinning, and road construction will be necessary, but these would make it possible to promptly achieve an increase in timber growth.

Attainment of potential increases in timber growth on all ownerships will depend in part on an adequate program of research as well as accelerated action programs. There is special need to develop

more effective programs of regeneration with desirable species, propagating superior trees, determining optimum levels of stocking, and improving protection.

The attainment of increased timber growth also will depend in part on the success achieved in managing commercial forest lands for multiple purposes. In the past decade there have been growing

demands for the withdrawal of commercial forest lands from timber production, and modifications of forest land management practices to provide wilderness or other recreation areas. There also have been increasing demands for the modification of management practices to insure the protection of forested watersheds, control soil erosion, prevent water pollution, and provide for the needs of wildlife.

LUMBER PRODUCTION, PRICES, TRADE, AND CONSUMPTION

Lumber production increased 15 percent in 1976

Data collected by the National Forest Products Association show that lumber production was up about 15 percent in 1976 (33). On this basis total output is estimated at 37.6 billion board feet—some 5 billion above 1975 and the largest volume produced since 1973 (table 21, fig. 5).

Softwood lumber production, which accounted for over four-fifths of total lumber cut in 1976, jumped 15 percent to 30.8 billion board feet. Hardwood lumber output, an estimated 6.8 billion board feet, was also up 15 percent.

Western lumber output rose 14 percent

Lumber production in the West in 1976 is estimated at 21.4 billion board feet, about 14 percent above 1975 output and the largest volume produced since 1973 (table 22, fig. 6). This section accounted for nearly three-fifths of all lumber produced in the United States in 1976. Over 99 percent of the total was composed of softwood species.

Production was up in all of the western lumber regions. Trade association data (33, 100) indicate that output in the western pine region—an extensive area ranging from the summits of the Cascade and

California coastal ranges to the Great Plains, and from Canada to Mexico—rose about 17 percent from the 7.8 billion board feet cut in 1975. The Douglas-fir region of western Oregon and western Washington showed a 13 percent increase from the 1975 volume of 6.6 billion board feet. Output in the California redwood region was also 13 percent above the 1975 level of 2.0 billion board feet.

Since the early 1950's, more than half of the lumber produced in the Nation each year had come from the western forests. The Pacific Coast States have been particularly important. For example, in 1975, lumber production in Washington, Oregon, and California was about 5 percent larger than production in the North and South combined (74). When considering softwood lumber only, about 54 percent of total U.S. production came from the three Pacific Coast States. Although harvest of young-growth has been increasing, much of this material continues to be from old-growth⁷ forests (38, 49). As a consequence, there is an excess of removals over growth particularly for sawtimber-size material. Recent Forest Service studies show that sawtimber inventory volumes declined about 11 percent between 1952 and 1970 in these States (54). They also indicate that a continuation of the

⁷ Timber more than 100 years old is defined as old-growth.

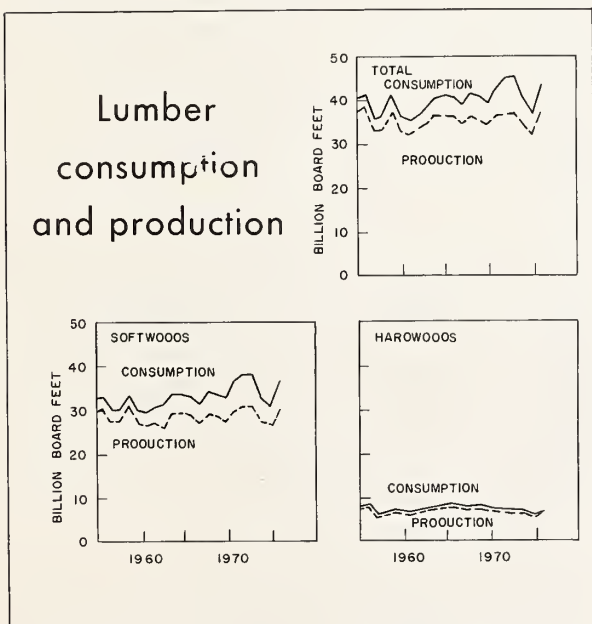


FIGURE 5

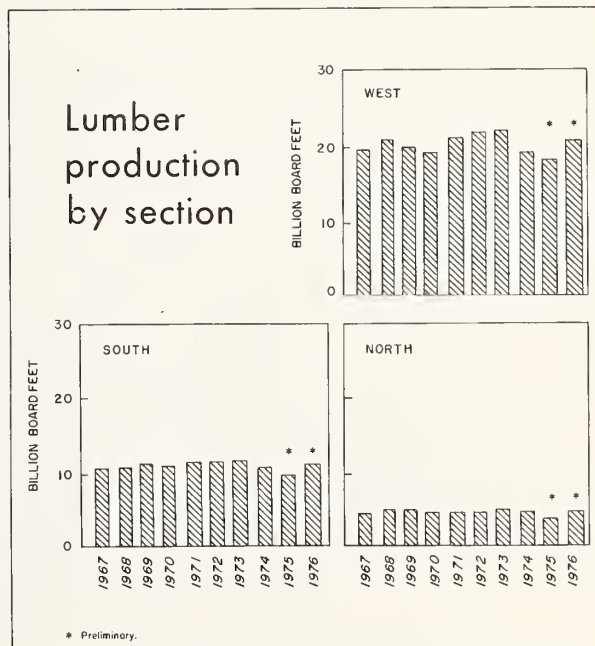


FIGURE 6

fall-off in the supply of sawtimber-size material is in prospect in the years ahead. This projected decline is partially the result of losses in commercial timberland to land clearing for highways, farm and other agricultural use, electric and gas transmission lines, and urban expansion. In addition, changes in the cutting patterns on the various types of ownerships, including a large drop in log production on forest industry lands and a leveling off of production on the National Forests, are expected. The total fall-off is expected to be particularly severe if present forest management policies are continued.

Production in South up 15 percent

Total lumber production in the South in 1976 is estimated at 11.2 billion board feet—about 15 percent above 1975 and the largest volume produced since 1973 (table 22, fig. 6).

Production of softwood lumber was up almost 16 percent to 8.1 billion board feet. This represented a sharp increase from output in 1974 and 1975, and was also significantly above the levels in the early 1960's when production was about 5.9 billion board feet. The generally upward trend since 1961, when output was at a post-World War II low, has been largely due to improvements in the pine sawtimber situation. In most areas of the South, growth of softwood sawtimber has substantially exceeded removals in the past 20 years (54). However, differences between growth and removals have been narrowing in some areas, indicating probable increasing competition for the available timber supplies in the years ahead.

Over three-fifths of the softwood lumber produced in the South in recent years has been cut from one of the southern yellow pine species. However, white pine, hemlock, cypress, redcedar, balsam fir, and eastern spruce are important in some areas.

Southern hardwood lumber production also increased in 1976 to an estimated 3.1 billion board feet. Although nearly 11 percent above year-earlier production, this was the second smallest volume for the region since prior to World War II (50).

Some increase in production may be expected in short run; however, the generally declining trend of the past three decades could continue in the years ahead unless management is intensified and trends in land clearing reversed. The latest (1970) comprehensive analysis of inventories, net annual growth, and removals shows that the hardwood sawtimber situation has been deteriorating in many areas of the South. In the West Gulf region,⁸ for example, hardwood sawtimber removals (2.4 billion board feet) were 53 percent above growth. In the Central Gulf

Region,⁹ growth and removals were approximately in balance. The South Atlantic¹⁰ and East Gulf¹¹ were the only regions in the South in which hardwood sawtimber growth was in excess of cut. Recent survey reports for some Southern States show this pattern continuing.

Trends in forest land conversion has been a major cause of the decline in the hardwood resources in some parts of the South. Large areas of forest land in the delta regions of Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana have been cleared for agriculture. For example, a recent study showed that more than one-fifth of the commercial timberland in the delta region of Mississippi had been cleared over a 10-year period, a rate nearly four times that of earlier decades. There have also been withdrawals of forest land due to residential and commercial construction and for highways, parks, reservoirs, and other similar uses in many parts of the South (48, 52, 53).

Lumber production in North increased 19 percent—at 20-year high

Based on available data, lumber production in the North in 1976 is estimated at 5.0 billion board feet (table 22, fig. 6). This is 19 percent above production in 1975 and the largest output for the region since 1956. Production of hardwood lumber, which composed 72 percent of the total, rose to 3.6 billion board feet. This volume, a fifth above 1975, was more than in any year since before World War II. Softwood production was also up, increasing 25 percent to 1.5 billion board feet.

In contrast to the South, the most recent data (1970) show that the hardwood sawtimber resource in the North can support an increase in cutting. For example, the sawtimber inventory—252 billion board feet in 1970—was 14 percent above the 1963 inventory and 34 percent greater than in 1953. The net annual growth of hardwood sawtimber in 1970 was estimated at 10.1 billion board feet—47 percent more than net removals of 6.8 billion board feet (54).

Despite the relatively favorable outlook in the North, the supply of some species, particularly the so-called "select" types such as cherry, walnut, and birch, and of large diameter trees is limited. For example, in 1970 only about a third of the net growing stock volume in the North was in select species and only a fourth of all growing stock was 15.0 inches or larger. Thus, only a limited part of the hardwood sawtimber resource is suitable for the manufacture of high-grade lumber and veneer. Much larger volumes are suitable for the manufac-

⁹ The Central Gulf region includes Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

¹⁰ The South Atlantic region includes North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

¹¹ The East Gulf region includes Florida and Georgia.

⁸ The West Gulf region includes Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

ture of pallet lumber, construction lumber, and railroad ties. All of it is useable for the manufacture of pulp.

Softwood lumber prices rose to alltime high in 1976

Softwood lumber prices, which were down somewhat in 1974 and 1975 when housing and most other major markets were at relatively low levels, moved up rapidly in 1976. In December, the wholesale price index for softwood lumber rose to 269.6 (1967 = 100) (table 23, fig. 7). This was the alltime high for the index, a third higher than the average for 1975, and an increase of some 28 percent since December 1975.

Although there were upward movements in the prices of nearly all softwood lumber species, sizes, and grades, the indexes for those used principally for housing and other types of construction showed especially rapid increases. For example, the index for Douglas-fir studs rose almost 40 percent during 1976. The December 1976 index for ponderosa pine No. 2 shop lumber—used in part in the manufacture of millwork items for use in buildings—was 378.9, more than double the average for the last quarter of 1974.

Preliminary data from a number of sources indicate that prices for most softwood lumber species and grades were continuing to move up in 1977. This is likely to continue as housing construction recovers from the low levels induced by weather conditions early in the year.

The relative wholesale price index¹² for softwood lumber at the end of 1976 was 144.1 (1967=100) (table 24, fig. 7). Although this was about a fourth higher than the relative index for 1975, it was substantially below relative prices in 1973, when softwood lumber demand was at an alltime peak.

Hardwood lumber prices slowly increasing

Hardwood lumber prices, historically much less volatile than softwood prices, also moved up in 1976. By December, the wholesale price index had reached 186.6, about 17 percent above December 1975 (table 23, fig. 8). Despite the generally rising trend since early in 1975, however, average prices for most hardwood lumber species and grades were still below those in late 1973 and early 1974.

¹²The relative wholesale price index measures the change in prices relative to all other commodities. It is calculated by dividing the actual wholesale price index (1967=100) by the wholesale price index of all commodities.

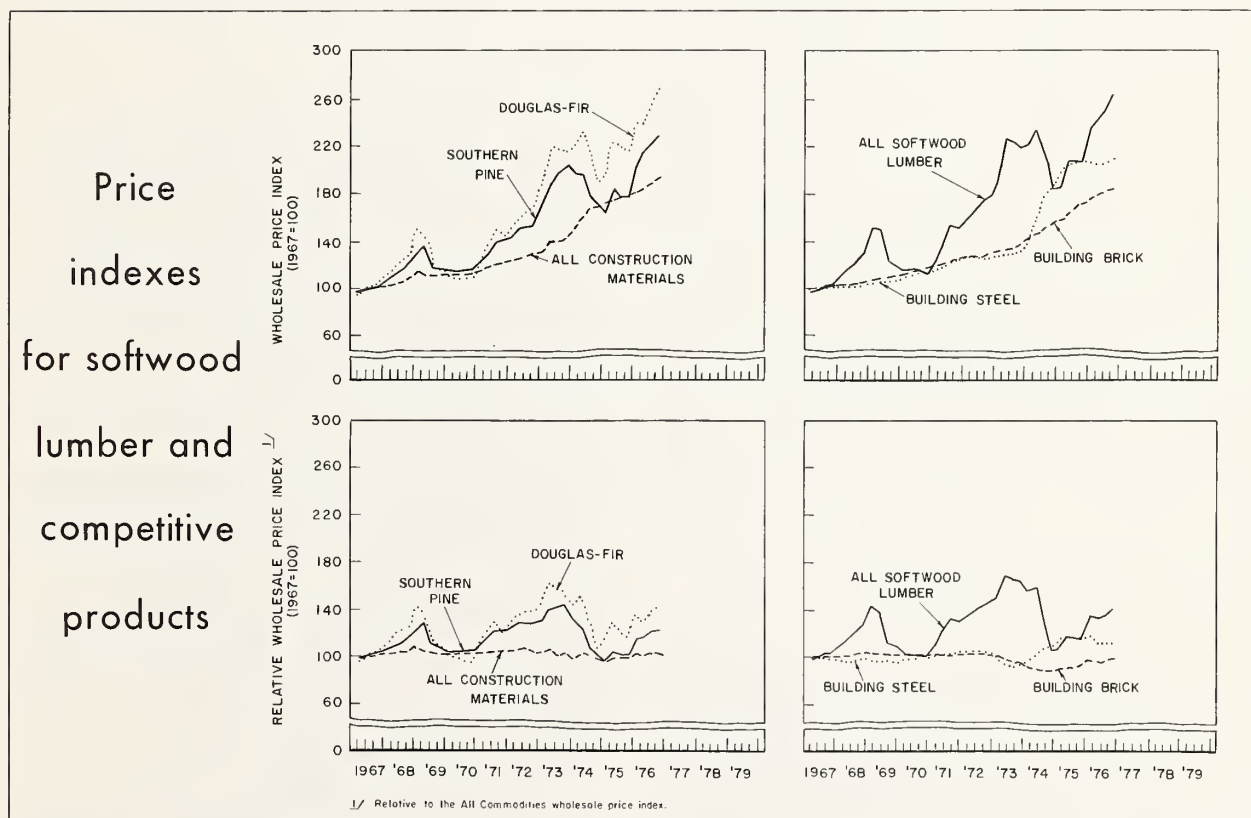


FIGURE 7

Price
indexes
for hardwood
lumber and
competitive
products

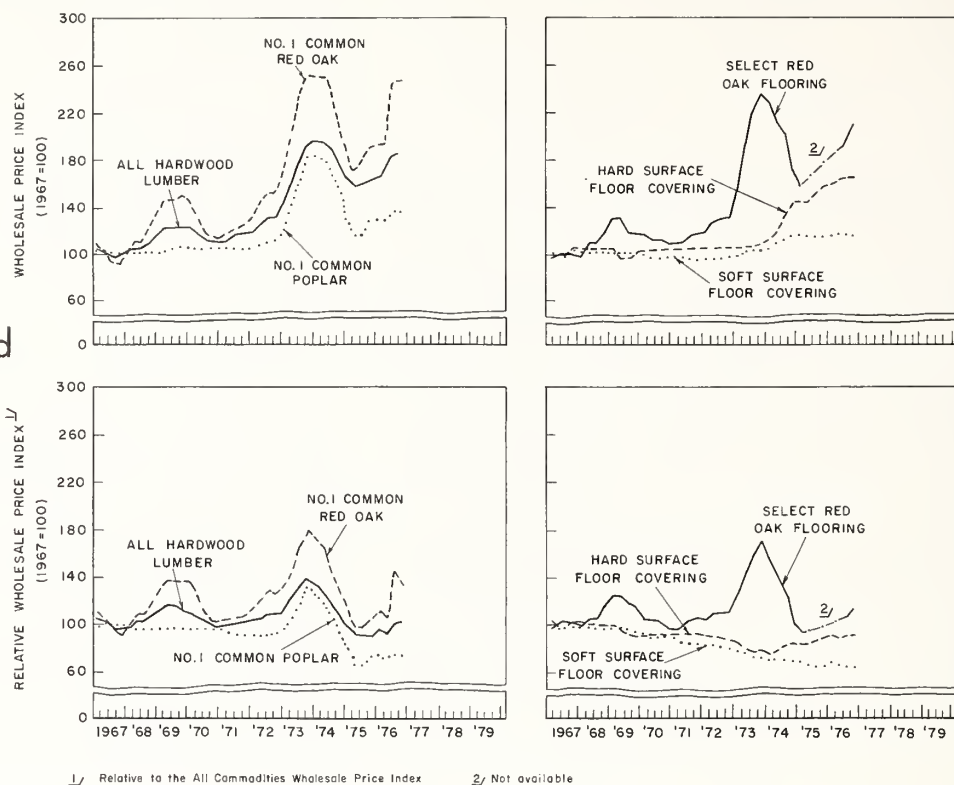


FIGURE 8

The generally rising trend in hardwood lumber prices since mid-1975 has apparently been due to the slowly growing strength in demand for furniture, railroad ties, containers, and pallets and skids. A continuation of increasing demand in these important hardwood markets is likely to cause some additional increase in prices in 1977.

The relative wholesale price index for hardwood lumber also rose very slowly in 1976 (table 24, fig. 8). Despite the small increase, the relative index (99.7) in December was only 11 percent above that for 1975 and below the average for nearly all years since 1964.

Relative lumber prices have been rising 1.7 percent per year since 1800

The relative wholesale price index for all lumber in 1976 was 127.4, about 16 percent above 1975, but somewhat under the 1972-74 period. Although there has been some fluctuation in relative lumber prices in the past decade, prospective timber demand-supply balances discussed earlier in this report suggest the likelihood of future and sustained increases in the prices of both softwood and hardwood lumber relative to the prices of all commodities and most competing materials. This would be consistent

with the long historical trend (table 25, fig. 9). For example, the relative wholesale price index for lumber in 1976 was almost 20 times that in 1800, an average annual rate increase of 1.7 percent. Although there were intervals of a decade or two, such as the 1950-67 period, when there was little change in price relative to the general wholesale price level, the longrun trend has shown a fairly consistent upward movement.

Even in times when there was little change in lumber prices relative to the general price level, there may have been changes relative to competing materials. In the 1950-67 period, for example, the wholesale price index of softwood lumber relative to that of softwood plywood rose at an annual rate of 3.1 percent (table 24).¹³ In addition, there were substantial increases in softwood lumber prices relative to other wood panel products, such as hardboard and particleboard, and to most nonwood competing materials. These relative increases have been particularly rapid in the 1970's.

The causes of the historical increase in the price of lumber relative to the general price level and to

¹³ This was calculated by dividing the wholesale price index for softwood lumber by the wholesale price index for softwood plywood.

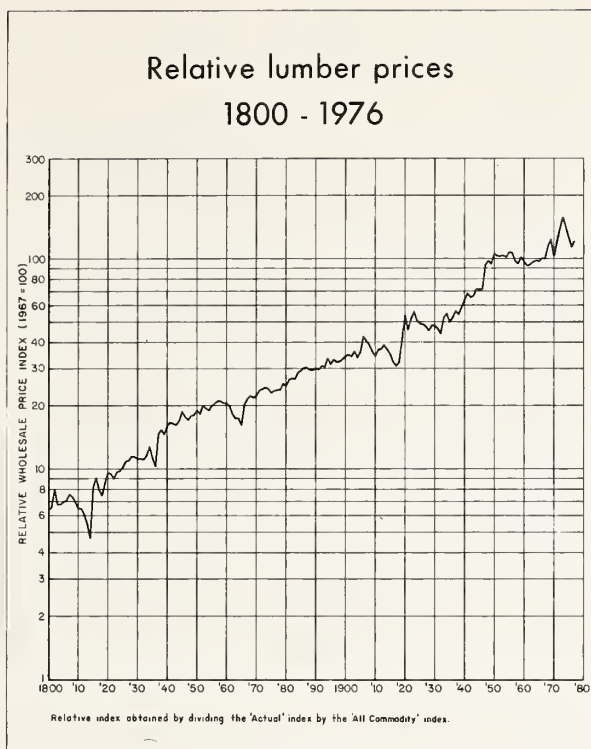


FIGURE 9

nonwood competing materials presumably include decreased accessibility of timber stands, increasing competition for available timber, and in some cases rising relative costs of timber harvesting and manufacturing due to slower rates of technological progress than in other economic sectors. The variations in price trends between lumber and other timber products were also due in part to different trends in productivity and the relative importance of stumpage costs as a percentage of final product costs (54).

Lumber imports and exports up sharply

Imports of lumber in 1976 were about 8.2 billion board feet (table 26). Although this was some 14 percent below the peak in 1973, it represented an increase of 2.3 billion board feet from 1975 and was the third largest volume on record.

Lumber exports also grew in 1976, increasing about 14 percent to 1.8 billion board feet (table 27). This volume—second only to the peak reached in 1973—represented a return to the slowly rising trend that has seen lumber exports about double since 1965.

Net lumber imports were 6.4 billion board feet—48 percent above 1975 but only four-fifths as large as in 1972. These net imports composed almost 15 percent of total apparent lumber consumption in 1976, somewhat below the proportion during

1971–73 but larger than in the 1950's and early 1960's.

Softwood lumber imports in 1976 were 8.0 billion board feet, up 39 percent from 1975 and the largest volume since 1973. Nearly all of the softwood lumber imported in recent years (99 percent in 1975) comes from Canada, principally from the Province of British Columbia (table 26).

Preliminary data show that Canadian softwood lumber production in 1976 was about 14.9 billion board feet, 72 percent of which came from the forests of British Columbia (table 28). The available information indicates that British Columbia has the timber base to materially expand lumber production (11). Some increase is also possible from the unused resources in the northern part of other Canadian Provinces. Over the next decade, U.S. imports could increase 3 to 4 million board feet if prices remain near levels reached in the early 1970's and the unused resources are developed. On the other hand, any significant and sustained drop in prices coupled with rising logging and transportation costs could make the opening up of many currently undeveloped areas unattractive.

Softwood lumber exports in 1976 were about 1.6 billion board feet, 14 percent above 1975 and second only to 1973 in total volume. Much of the rise in total softwood lumber exports in recent years can be attributed to shipments to Japan. However, exports to Canada and to Central and South American countries have also increased. The returning strength in demand for U.S. softwood lumber in many countries reflected improved economic conditions in those countries. Some additional increase in demand can be expected as conditions continue to improve.

Net softwood lumber imports in 1976 were 6.4 billion board feet, 47 percent above 1975 and more than in any year prior to 1971. These net imports composed about 14.3 percent of total apparent softwood lumber consumption. Although this was smaller than in the 1971–73 period, it was a somewhat larger proportion than in the 1960's and far above the 1950's when such net imports were generally less than 10 percent of total use.

Hardwood lumber imports in 1976 were 0.3 billion board feet—28 percent above 1975—but less than most years in the 1960's and 1970's. In contrast, exports of hardwood lumber, also 0.3 billion board feet, were near the peak volume recorded in 1972.

Lumber consumption jumped 20 percent in 1976

Total apparent lumber consumption, that is, production plus imports minus exports, was an estimated 44.1 billion board feet in 1976 (table 21, fig. 5). This represents a sharp 20 percent rise from total consumption in 1975 and the largest volume consumed since 1973.

Most of the gain in total consumption was due to the growth in softwood usage. Total softwood lumber consumption in 1976 amounted to 37.2 billion board feet, 20 percent above 1975. Although this was somewhat under the volumes used in 1972 and 1973, it was above consumption in most prior years. Softwoods accounted for about 84 percent of total lumber use in 1976.

Hardwood lumber consumption also rose rapidly in 1976 to 6.9 billion board feet. Although this represented an increase of some 17 percent from the depressed level of use in 1975, it was still below consumption during any year since 1963.

The rapid growth in softwood lumber consumption in 1976 is largely the result of increasing activity in the major end-use markets. The rising numbers of housing starts—the most important end use for softwood lumber—and the large expenditures for residential maintenance and repair were of particular importance.

Contributing to the increase in hardwood lumber use was the rise in industrial production, an indicator of the demand for lumber for pallets and shipping containers as well as other manufactured products. Especially important was the manufacture of household furniture—a product which accounts for over half of the total lumber consumed in manufacturing most years.

The lumber consumption levels in recent years, although of record proportions in the case of softwoods in 1972 and 1973, would have been different were it not for basic changes in construction practices, manufacturing methods, consumer tastes, and prices in the past two decades. These changes have caused important shifts and widely divergent trends in use in the major lumber markets (table 29). For example, a number of factors have affected lumber consumption in residential construction. Of major importance have been changes in the proportionate numbers of single-family and multifamily dwelling units constructed, because average lumber consumption in single-family units is about triple average multifamily use. The relatively high proportion of multifamily starts in 1972 and 1973 acted as somewhat of a restraint on the record levels of consumption. Conversely, the larger percentages of single-family units during 1974 and 1975 apparently moderated, to some extent, the declines in use due to the small numbers of total starts.

There has also been a rapid increase in the use of mobile homes as an alternative to conventional housing units in the past decade or so. Mobile homes—whose lumber use per unit is estimated at about 15 percent of average 1- and 2-family use—increased from about 100,000 units per year in the early 1960's to 576,000 in 1972. Although somewhat smaller numbers have been sold in the past 4 years, production is expected to rise again in the years ahead.

Other trends such as the increase in the proportion of units built on concrete slab foundations, in

which girders, sills, floor joists, and other wood structural floor elements are virtually eliminated, have contributed to holding down lumber use. On the other hand, recent development of the all-weather wood foundation system promises to increase average wood use in houses built with basements.

There has also been a trend toward the construction of more town (row) houses in some areas. Although classified in most cases as a single-family unit, lumber use per square foot of floor area in these units is less than in the detached single-family house because of the reduction in wood use in the common wall between units.

Substitution of other materials for lumber, particularly plywood and other wood panel products, has also been important. For example, data for single-family houses inspected by the Federal Housing Administration show that average lumber use for sheathing and subflooring declined from 1,667 board feet per unit in 1959 to 975 board feet in 1968, despite an increase of some 22 percent in average floor area. During the same period, plywood use for these components rose from an average of 1,314 square feet to 3,086 square feet (3/8-inch basis) (67).

Hardwood lumber use both in housing and in manufactured products has also been greatly affected by substitution. Average hardwood flooring use in housing declined rapidly in the 1960's because of the use of carpeting directly over the subfloor, panel-type underlayment, or slab foundations. In furniture, lumber used as a core material has been largely displaced, first by plywood and more recently by particleboard and medium density fiberboards. Also important has been the trend to increased use of plastics.

The substitution of plywood for lumber in construction in the 1950's and 1960's in part reflected the effects of the rise in softwood lumber prices relative to those of softwood plywood (see discussion above). Also contributing were other factors such as lower installation costs.

In the years ahead, many of these trends will continue to affect the use of lumber and other wood products. However, there are indications that declining lumber use in some areas could slow appreciably or in some cases lost markets may be partially recaptured. For example, much of the possible substitution of panel products for sheathing in residential construction has already taken place. Such construction innovations as the all-weather wood foundation system could offset the losses due to increased slab foundation construction. Prospective petroleum shortages and associated increases in prices could slow the substitution of plastics for wood that has taken place in recent years in the furniture industry. As in the past, lumber demand will depend on activity in the principal consuming markets, coupled with availability and a favorable price structure.

Pulpwood production in 1976 estimated at 77.9 million cords

Total woodpulp production in U.S. mills in 1976 is estimated at 48.4 million tons based on data published by the American Paper Institute (1, 2), and the U.S. Department of Commerce (79). This is 13 percent above 1975 and about 1 percent more than the previous high volume produced in 1974.

On the basis of the above information, related data on pulpwood receipts and inventories published by the American Pulpwood Association (5), and pulpwood imports and exports, pulpwood production in 1976 is estimated at 77.9 million cords (table 30, fig. 10). This volume is about 13 percent above estimated production in 1975, and second only to the record high volume produced in 1974.

Softwood roundwood production in 1976 was an estimated 33.8 million cords—up 6 percent from 1975.¹⁴ Despite the overall increase, there were

¹⁴ Estimates of round pulpwood production are based in large part on reported receipts at pulpmills. Because an increasing volume of roundwood is being used to produce chips at locations away from the mills, recent data on roundwood production probably understate the actual volume of roundwood being used for pulping.

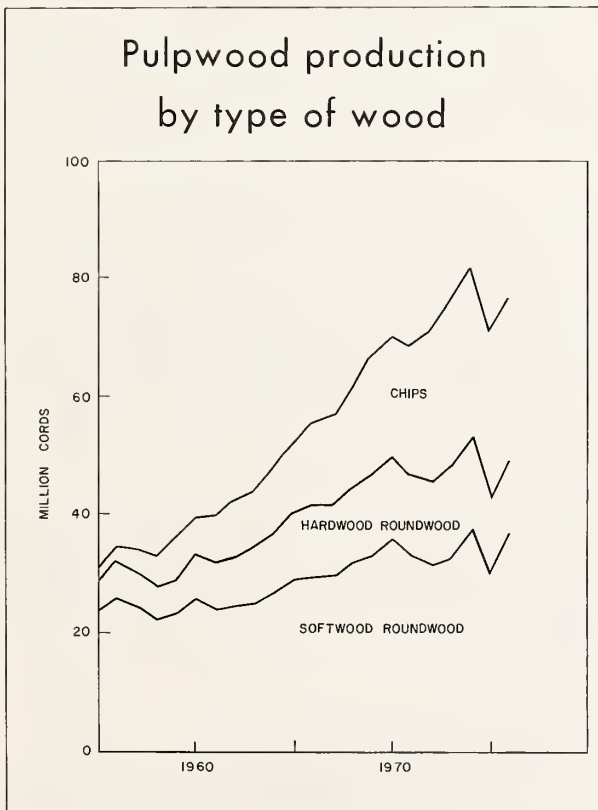


FIGURE 10

declines in output in two of the three major producing regions in 1976. In the West production of softwood roundwood in 1976 dropped about 15 percent to 4.4 million cords. Output in the North was down almost 5 percent to 3.6 million cords. Southern softwood roundwood production was up sharply, however, rising 13 percent to 25.7 million cords. This increase more than offset losses in the other two regions. Over 76 percent of the U.S. softwood roundwood produced in 1976 came from southern forests.

Output of hardwood roundwood in 1976 was about 14.8 million cords—up some 17 percent from 1975. The proportion of total round pulpwood from hardwood species also increased. This was a reversal of the downtrend in 1974 and 1975. Through the 1960's and early 1970's hardwoods became an increasingly important source of round pulpwood, a reflection of changes in pulping technology, the types of pulp produced, and the relative price of the different species. Possible causes for the downward shift in the proportions of hardwoods in 1974 and 1975 include changes in demand for the types of paper and paperboard in which hardwood pulps are widely used and the increased availability of softwoods due to lowered demand for their use in other wood products.

Production of chips used in pulping in 1976 was an estimated 29.4 million cords—about 19 percent above 1975. This was an alltime high volume and a resumption of the generally rapidly rising trend of the past 15 years. Despite the declines in 1974 and 1975, production of chips has more than doubled in the past 10 years, rising at an annual rate of about 7.5 percent.

Most chips are produced from slabs, edgings, veneer cores, and other coarse residues of sawmills, veneer mills, and other wood-using plants. As demand for pulpwood has increased, primary wood processing industries have become increasingly dependent on their sales of residues to the pulp industry as a source of revenue.

Another important factor affecting wood supplies to the pulp industry has been the growing use of chipping installations located near timber supplies. This trend reflects, in part, economies associated with handling and transporting chips and the economic pressure to utilize logging residues and similar material such as tops and limbs. In addition to more completely utilizing the available volume on each logging site, the whole-tree chipping operation results in lowered site preparation and planting costs. New technological developments in bark-chip separation and the increased acceptance of bark fiber in the finishes of some grades of paper and board should further accelerate the use of whole-tree chips.

In addition to the growth in the use of coarse

residue, consumption of sawdust and other fine wood materials has been rising. Available data indicate that substantial volumes of such materials are still available in some areas.

Southern pulpwood production rose 19 percent to 50.5 million cords in 1976

Association data on pulpwood receipts indicate that pulpwood production in the South in 1976 was 50.5 million cords, about 19 percent above 1975 (table 31, fig. 11). This was a record volume for the section and the increase a resumption of the rapidly rising trend of the past 25 years. For example, production, which nearly doubled in the 1950-59 period, more than doubled between 1960 and 1976. The South has accounted for over three-fifths of total U.S. pulpwood production in the past 10 years.

All of the 12 States in the South have contributed to the rapid growth in pulpwood production noted above. However, the rise has been greatest in Georgia and Alabama which together account for almost a third of the pulpwood output in the section. This is consistent with the location of the industry within the area. Of the total number of pulpmills in the South, some 27 percent are located in the two States (40, 64). These mills also account for about 29 percent of the mill capacity in the South.

About three-fourths of the 34.7 million cords of round pulpwood harvested in the South in 1976 was softwoods. This proportion was slightly below that in 1975. Southern hardwood roundwood output has been rising at a faster rate than softwoods in most recent years. Between 1964 and 1976, for example,

hardwood roundwood production grew at an average annual rate of 4.0 percent, compared with a rate of increase for softwoods of about 2.8 percent for the same period.

Chip production in the South rose to 15.8 million cords in 1976, an increase of about 29 percent from 1975 output. This was a return to the rapidly rising trend that saw output increase by almost 10 percent per year in the 1964-74 decade. Part of the rapid growth in recent years has come from the rising use of plant residues. Increased conversion of roundwood to chips at remote locations, as described earlier, has also contributed to the growth. Utilization of whole tree chips, now the practice in several pulpmills in the South, should accelerate the trend as the demand for raw material rises in the years ahead.

Production in the West changed little

Receipts of domestically produced pulpwood in the West, chiefly in the Pacific Coast States, rose about 3 percent in 1976 (5). These data, along with the information on pulpwood exports and shipments to other sections, indicate that pulpwood production in the West was about 15.9 million cords in 1976, less than 1 percent above 1975 (table 31, fig. 11). Chips accounted for 69 percent of total production, a somewhat larger percentage than in 1975. Over one-fourth of total chip output was exported—also a larger proportion than in 1975.

Of the total production of pulpwood, roundwood and chips, almost 97 percent was from softwood species. Production of hardwood roundwood, chiefly alder, amounted to 432,000 cords in 1976, a decline of 27 percent from 1975 output.

Output in North up 6 percent

Data on domestically produced mill receipts indicate that pulpwood production in the North was 11.5 million cords in 1976, 6 percent above output in 1975. About 62 percent of the total was from hardwood species, a little above the proportion in 1975. Most of the hardwood volume was aspen; however, a growing proportion of the cut in recent years has come from the more dense species such as oak, maple, beech, and birch.

Seventy-eight percent of total pulpwood output in the North was from roundwood, the largest proportion for any section. However, use of chipped residues has been increasing rapidly. For example, chip output has grown from less than 100,000 cords in the early 1950's to a 1976 level of over 2.5 million cords.

Pulpwood price trends mixed

The available data indicate that the rise in pulpwood prices slowed somewhat in 1975 and were showing mixed trends in 1976. For example, be-

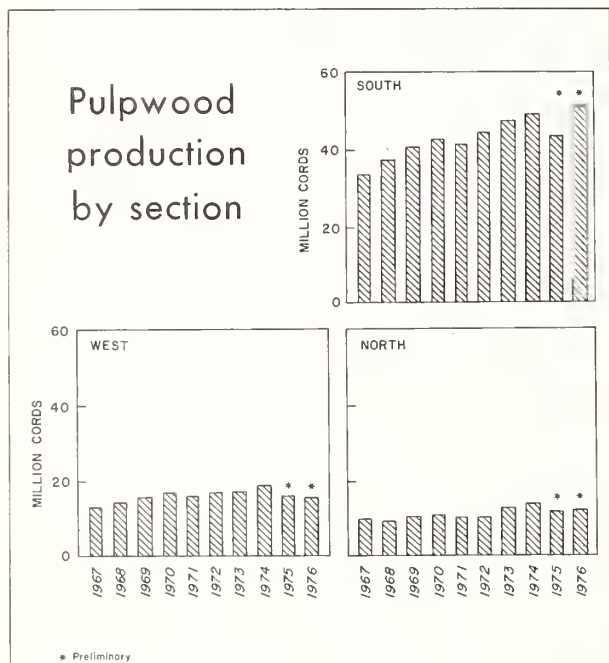


FIGURE 11

tween 1971 and 1974 the price for southern pine pulpwood in Louisiana increased an average of 19 percent per year (table 32). In 1975 and 1976, the rise averaged 7.6 percent. Hardwood pulpwood prices in Louisiana also rose rapidly in the 1971-74 period. However, after increasing 5 percent in 1975, the average price per cord showed a small decline in 1976. The average price for spruce in Wisconsin also dropped in 1976; however, there were increases for pine, hemlock, and aspen.

Pulpwood prices vary a great deal among species and regions as shown in the tabulation below. In general, prices are highest for softwoods, especially the long-fibered northern species such as spruce and balsam fir. In some areas, however, apparently in response to changes in pulping technology and pulpwood availability and quality, the relationships between softwood and hardwood prices have been changing. For example, in Louisiana in the late 1950's the price per cord for southern pine was about \$2.70 above the price for hardwoods. By 1973, the average difference was only about \$0.50. In 1974, the relationship changed again and by 1976 the price of pine was an average of \$4.30 per cord above hardwoods. In the Southeast, on the other hand, the difference of \$2.15 per cord between southern pine and hardwoods of the late 1950's continued to grow, reaching \$8.70 by 1974 and remaining at about that level in 1975.

Pulpwood stumpage prices for most species followed the same trends as pulpwood prices and slowed somewhat in 1975 and 1976 (table 33). In Louisiana, for example, southern pine pulpwood stumpage increased from \$6.00 to \$6.70 between 1974 and 1976. Although this was about the same as the increase in the 1966-73 period, it was only four-fifths as large as the rise in 1973-74. In contrast to softwoods, Louisiana hardwood prices rose at the same rate in 1975 as in 1974 but showed no change in 1976.

Although pulpwood and pulpwood stumpage prices have been rising over the past 20 years, most of the increase has been due to inflation. Measured in constant 1967 dollars, there has been little change

in prices, even with the relatively rapid rises in the 1971-74 period (tables 32 and 33). This stability partly reflects greater utilization of residues of other wood-using plants, improvements in pulpwood harvesting, handling, and transportation, changes in pulping technology permitting use of species previously considered unsuitable fiber sources, and such recent developments as multiproduct logging and whole-tree chipping.

Demands on domestic forests for pulpwood to grow—prices likely to rise

Trends in population, economic activity, and exports of pulpwood, woodpulp, and paper and board discussed earlier in this report indicate the likelihood of continued rapid growth in pulpwood production. Recent Forest Service projections, for example, show that demands on domestic forests may rise by half by 1980 and 1-1/2 times by 2000 (54).

The available data on timber resources and wood residues suggest that the wood supply situation is more favorable for the pulp industry than for the lumber and plywood industries, which must depend on comparatively high-quality timber for raw material. The relatively large supply of low-quality hardwood timber in the North could support a substantial expansion of the industry. There are large volumes of logging and plant residues available for utilization. There are also large volumes of cull and rotten trees standing in the forests that are not suitable for the manufacture of most products but which are satisfactory for pulping. Nonetheless, the pulp industry obtains a substantial part of its raw material from trees that can be used in other industries. Thus, the outlook is for intensifying competition and rising stumpage and pulpwood prices.

Exports of pulpwood up 26 percent—imports also rose

Exports of pulpwood in 1976 were 3.1 million cords—26 percent above 1975 and a resumption of the rapidly rising trend since the mid-1960's (table

Species	State	Price per rough cord	
		1975	1976
Southern pine	Louisiana (26)	¹ \$30.30-\$30.35	¹ \$30.00-\$31.00
Southern hardwood	do	¹ 24.50- 27.50	¹ 24.85- 27.50
Aspen	Minnesota (30)	¹ 14.00- 18.00	¹ 15.50- 23.00
Balsam fir	do	¹ 26.50- 31.00	¹ 27.50- 30.00
Spruce	do	¹ 32.00- 42.00	¹ 39.50- 40.50
Spruce and fir	New Hampshire (northern) (34)	² 29.00- 34.00	² 35.00- 38.00
Hardwood	do	² 29.00- 34.25	³ 31.00- 35.00
Aspen	Wisconsin (10)	² 15.00- 32.00	² 16.00- 38.00
Balsam fir	do	² 28.00- 42.00	² 30.00- 42.00
Spruce	do	² 35.00- 52.00	² 32.25- 48.00
Douglas-fir	Oregon (District 4)* (37)	25.00- 35.00	(³)
Alder	Washington (western) (98)	² 17.00- 21.50	² 17.00- 20.00

¹ F.o.b. car.

² Delivered at mill.

³ Not available.

* Oregon District 4 consists roughly of Lane, Benton, and Linn Counties.

30). For example, pulpwood exports during 1976 were more than 10 times the volume exported a decade ago and double the amount shipped in 1971. Nearly all of the growth has consisted of chips shipped to Japan, a trade that began in 1965. Since then, chip-handling facilities have been constructed at several places along the Pacific Coast where there were large quantities of wood residues at sawmills and other primary wood-processing plants. Recently shipments of chips from the South have started. This trade may increase in future years.

Pulpwood imports rose 44 percent to 1.0 million cords in 1976. The increase was due to a substantial rise in chip imports. Most pulpwood imports each year come from Canada.

In addition to pulpwood in round and chip form, the United States carries on extensive trade in woodpulp, paper, and board. Estimates of the extent of this trade in 1975 is shown in the tabulation below.¹⁵

The pulpwood equivalent of the imports of pulp, paper, and board in 1976 is estimated at 15.6 million cords (table 30). This was about 7 percent above imports in 1975. The pulpwood equivalent of the exports of pulp, paper, and board was 7.5 million cords, an increase of 5 percent. Although this was somewhat under exports in the 1970-74 period, it was double the volume in the early 1960's. Net imports, although above 1974 and 1975 volumes, were not markedly different than in the 1950's and 1960's.

By far, the largest part (96 percent in 1975) of U.S. imports of woodpulp, paper, and board each year are from Canada (see tabulation below): The timber resources in Canada can support much larger volumes of exports than those attained in 1976.

¹⁵ Data in this tabulation exclude paper and board products and are therefore not directly comparable to data on paper, board, and woodpulp presented in table 30 which do include these items.

However, most of the unused resources are in the undeveloped northern parts of the country where production costs are likely to be much above those in developed areas. Thus, U.S. imports are likely to be constrained unless there is a substantive rise in prices.

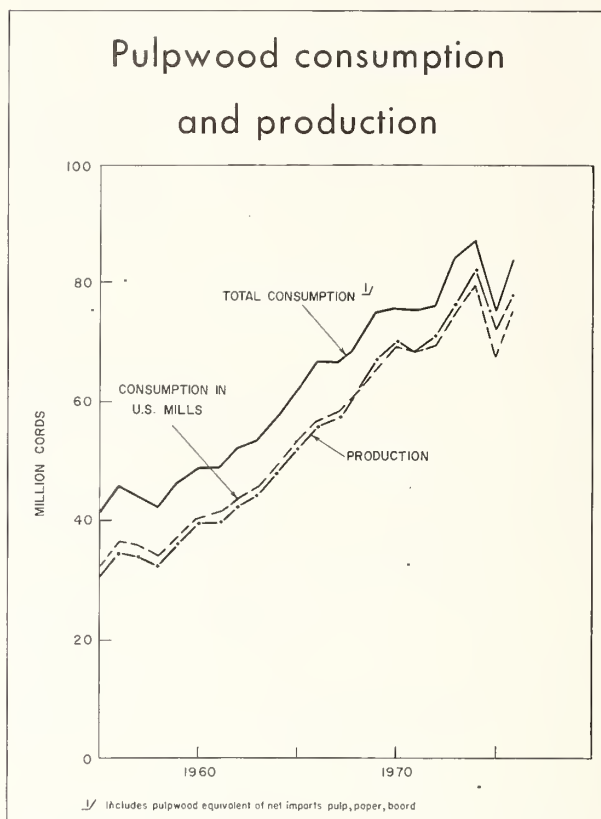


FIGURE 12

Item	1976 Imports						1976 Exports					
	Total		Canada		Other		Total		Canada		Other ¹	
	Thou-sand tons	Thou-sand cords ²	Thou-sand tons	Thou-sand cords ²	Thou-sand tons	Thou-sand cords ²	Thou-sand tons	Thou-sand cords ²	Thou-sand tons	Thou-sand cords ²	Thou-sand tons	Thou-sand cords ²
Paper: ³												
Newsprint	6,569	8,343	6,510	8,268	59	75	127	161	4	- 5	123	156
Other	397	532	299	401	98	131	802	1,075	364	488	438	587
Total	6,966	8,875	6,809	8,669	157	206	928	1,236	368	493	560	744
Paperboard ^{3,4}	20	24	15	18	5	6	1,140	1,391	287	350	853	1,041
Construction paper and board	262	320	104	127	158	193	128	156	95	116	33	40
Total, all grades paper and board ³	7,248	9,219	6,928	8,814	320	405	2,196	2,783	750	959	1,446	1,825
Woodpulp	3,727	5,702	3,578	5,474	149	228	2,518	3,853	81	124	2,437	3,729

¹ Most woodpulp and paper and board exports go to western Europe and Japan.

² The pulpwood equivalent of the items traded.

³ Excludes paper and board products.

⁴ Includes wet machine board.

Most exports move to Western Europe and the Far East, mainly Japan. Studies of these and other regions of the world indicate the likelihood of substantial increases in demand for woodpulp, paper, and board. These studies also show that wood supplies in Western Europe (43, 44) and Japan (21) are not large enough to meet prospective demands. Thus, these areas must depend on sources of supply such as Canada, the U.S.S.R., and the United States.

Apparent pulpwood consumption in U.S. mills rose to 75.8 million cords

Apparent pulpwood consumption in U.S. mills in 1976 was an estimated 75.8 million cords (table 30, fig. 12).¹⁶ This was an increase of about 13 percent,

¹⁶ Apparent consumption is calculated by adding imports to production and subtracting exports from the total.

some 8.6 million cords above consumption in 1975. With this large increase, apparent consumption was very near that in 1973, the second largest volume on record, but still 4 million under the record high reached in 1974.

In total, about 83.9 million cords of pulpwood—domestic production plus net imports—was required to meet the increased U.S. demands for paper, board, and pulp products in 1976. Wood requirements for exports amounted to an additional 10.7 million cords. Total demand was thus equal to about 94.5 million cords, an increase of 12 percent from 1975 but almost 6 percent under the record 100.3 million reached in 1974.

According to trade association data, pulp, paper, and board production slowed somewhat late in 1976; however, most estimates indicate further increases in demand for paper and board in 1977 as general economic activity in the United States and abroad continues to rise.

PLYWOOD AND VENEER LOG PRODUCTION, PRICES, TRADE, AND CONSUMPTION

Softwood plywood production up 15 percent in 1976

Softwood plywood production in 1976 is estimated at 17.5 billion square feet (3/8-inch basis) based on preliminary data published by the American Plywood Association (4) (table 34, fig. 13). This is about 15 percent above the volume produced in 1975. The rise in 1976 was a resumption of the upward trend in evidence through most of the past 25 years. For example, between 1950 and 1973 production increased at an average annual rate of over 8.5 percent.

Historically, production of softwood plywood has been concentrated in the West,¹⁷ chiefly in the Pacific Coast States of Washington, Oregon, and California. These three States still account for over three-fifths of the softwood plywood produced each year. However, in the years since the first plywood plant began production in the South, output in that region has been growing rapidly. For example, in the 9-year period 1964–73, production of southern pine plywood increased from about 80 million to 5.4 billion square feet. Although the volume produced

was down somewhat in the last 3 years, the percent of total U.S. production from southern plants continued to increase.

About two-thirds of the softwood plywood manufactured in 1976 was from western species. The most important of these was Douglas-fir which accounted for over half of all U.S. production. Among the other western species used were hemlock, larch, ponderosa pine, and redwood. Southern yellow pine was used for nearly all of the southern output.

Production of hardwood plywood also increased

Hardwood plywood production rose about 16 percent to an estimated 1.4 billion square feet in 1976 (3/8-inch basis) (table 34, fig. 13). This volume, although the second smallest amount produced in 15 years, reverses the declines in output since the all-time high reached in 1972.

Hardwood plywood is manufactured in over half of the States; however, the most important producing region is the South with more than 40 percent of total production. About a third of the output is from plants in the West and the remainder is produced in the North.

Three-fourths of the hardwood plywood produced in most recent years has had a veneer core and been classified as moisture resistant. Most of the remainder was manufactured with a core of lumber, particleboard, or other thick material.

The largest volumes of domestic hardwood plywood produced in 1975, the latest year for which data are available, were birch, gum, and oak.¹⁸ Maple and walnut were also important, primarily because of their high value.

Softwood plywood prices sharply up in late 1976

Softwood plywood prices, as measured by the wholesale price index, rose sharply in early 1976 (table 23, fig. 14). After reaching 246.1 (1967=100) in March, prices trended down somewhat, apparently in response to fluctuating demand

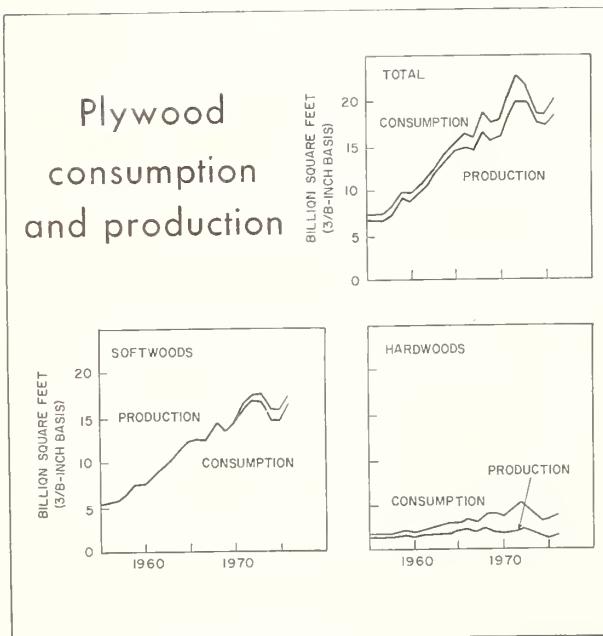


FIGURE 13

¹⁷See table 22 for region definitions.

¹⁸The classification of plywood by species is based on the species of wood used for the face of the plywood panel. Large volumes of hardwood plywood are produced with inner plies of other than hardwood veneer, including lumber, particleboard, hardboard, and softwood veneer. In 1975, for example, 44 percent of the total volume of logs consumed in the manufacture of hardwood plywood were softwood species (70).

Price
indexes
for plywood
and
competitive
products

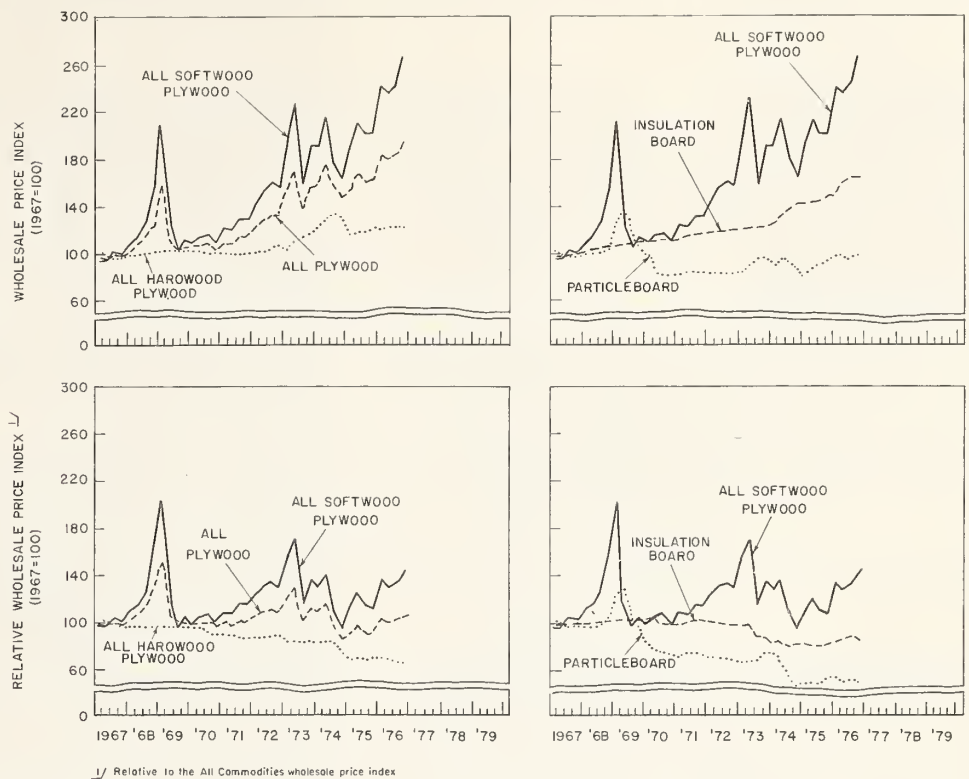


FIGURE 14

in major markets. However, after June, prices began to rise again as housing starts continued to improve. The increases were particularly rapid in the last quarter of 1976, reaching 283.1 in December, a fourth above the June index.

Trade source data for very early in 1977 indicate that the rise in prices may have slowed somewhat, but prospects were good for increases to continue during the year. The extent of the increases, particularly for the types and grades used in construction, will depend primarily on continued strength in the housing markets.

In December 1976, the relative softwood plywood price index was 151.3 (table 24, fig. 14). Although this was 28 percent above December 1975, it was below average relative prices in the second quarter of 1973 when consumption was at somewhat higher levels. It was also below the average for most years in the early and middle 1950's.

As was discussed in the lumber section of this report, a decline in plywood prices relative to lumber prices was a major factor in the rapid substitution of softwood plywood for softwood lumber in many applications in the 1950's and early 1960's, including sheathing and subflooring in residential construction.

Hardwood plywood prices slowly rising

Hardwood plywood prices, historically much more stable than those for softwood plywood, trended slowly upward in 1976 (table 23, fig. 14). The December wholesale price index for all hardwood plywood was 123.7 (1967=100), 2 percent above December 1975, but still 5 percent below average prices in 1974.

The December 1976 relative hardwood plywood index was 66.1 (table 24). This is very near the low in a trend that has seen relative prices for hardwood plywood generally declining since the early 1950's.

Available data indicate that the average value of imported hardwood plywood rose to an estimated \$79.04 per thousand square feet, surface measure in 1976 (table 35). This was about 20 percent above the 1975 average and a resumption of the rising trend in average value in evidence since 1970.

The generally higher values for imported plywood in the 1970's is a reversal of the trend during much of the past 25 years. For example, the average value dropped from \$105.30 per thousand square feet in 1950 to \$49.90 in 1970. A large part of this decline was apparently caused by changes in the kinds and grades of plywood imported.

Imports of softwood plywood increased—exports declined

Imports of softwood plywood—about 12 million square feet (3/8-inch basis) in 1976—continued to be relatively insignificant as a source of supply (table 34). Exports, estimated at about 718 million square feet, have grown rapidly in recent years. However, exports in 1976 were about 9 percent below the volume shipped in 1975. In spite of the long-term increases, softwood plywood exports composed only 4 percent of total domestic production in 1976.

Softwood veneer imports were an estimated 398 million square feet, surface measure in 1976. This was a fourth larger than the volume imported in 1975 and composed about 20 percent of total veneer imports. Softwood veneer exports dropped to 262 million square feet—a decline of 24 percent from 1975 shipments.

Hardwood plywood imports up 22 percent in 1976

Hardwood plywood imports in 1976 were about 2.4 billion square feet (3/8-inch basis) (4.8 billion, surface measure)—some 22 percent above 1975 but only three-fourths as large as the peak reached in 1972 (tables 34 and 36). This increase was a continuation of the generally upward trend since the early 1950's when annual hardwood plywood imports averaged about 50 million square feet.

Since 1967, Korea has been the principal source of hardwood plywood imports. In 1975, the latest year for which complete data are available, shipments from Korea accounted for over half of the total. Other major sources in 1975 included Taiwan (25 percent), the Philippines (7 percent), and Japan (6 percent). Most of the remaining imports originated in Western Europe and Canada.

Lauan or Philippine mahogany composed about four-fifths of the hardwood plywood imports in 1975 and most of the added imports since 1950 have been of this species. Birch plywood, chiefly from Finland, Japan, and Canada, accounted for about 5 percent of the imports and the remainder largely consisted of sen, shiva, mahogany, and other tropical hardwoods.

Imports of hardwood veneer, used chiefly in the manufacture of hardwood plywood in U.S. mills, totaled 1.6 billion square feet (surface measure) in 1976 (table 38). This was 40 percent above 1975 imports but 43 percent under 1972, the peak year in the rapidly rising trend that began in the late 1940's, when imports were averaging less than 100 million square feet a year.

Birch and maple, principally from Canada, have composed about a third (37 percent in 1975) of the veneer imports in recent years (table 37). Most of the remaining volume consisted of tropical species, chiefly lauan from Southeast Asia.

Hardwood plywood exports in 1976 totaled 79 million square feet (3/8-inch basis) (table 34). This was 16 percent above 1974 and 1975 shipments and the largest volume on record. It also represented over 6 percent of total U.S. production, a somewhat larger proportion than in 1975.

Hardwood veneer exports were an estimated 360 million square feet (surface measure) in 1976, about 8 percent below 1975 but over twice the average annual volume shipped in the late 1960's. Canada and Europe were the principal markets.

Softwood plywood consumption up 16 percent in 1976—further increases likely in 1977

Consumption of softwood plywood in 1976 was an estimated 16.8 billion square feet (3/8-inch basis) (table 34, fig. 13). This is about 16 percent above consumption in 1975 and represented the first increase in use since the peak reached in 1972 when housing starts were at historic high levels.

The rise in consumption in 1976 after the sharp declines in 1974 and 1975 primarily reflected returning strength in residential construction, the market for about half of the softwood plywood consumed in most years. Also important were nonresidential construction, manufacturing, and maintenance, repair, and construction improvements for residential properties. The large proportion of single-family houses, which use more plywood per unit than multifamily structures, also contributed to the overall rise.

Some further growth in consumption in 1977 and future years appears likely if housing and the other major markets continue to grow as outlined earlier in this report. However, there are indications that the very large rates of increase that held during much of the past 25 years are not likely to continue.

During the 1950's and most of the 1960's softwood plywood consumption rose by about 10 percent per year. Although there was some growth in each of its major market areas during this period, much of the rise in consumption was attributable to substitution for lumber, particularly in sheathing and subflooring in residential construction. Studies of wood use in single-family residential construction indicate that most of this potential substitution has probably taken place. In addition, in recent years there has been some displacement of softwood plywood by other panel products, especially particleboard. The increased proportion of starts in the South, where slab-foundation construction is most prevalent, has also held subflooring use down to some extent. These factors suggest that future changes in demand for softwood plywood will likely be more closely related to changes in the volumes of residential and other types of construction and manufacturing.

Consumption of hardwood plywood increased 20 percent—expected to continue up in 1977

Apparent U.S. consumption of hardwood plywood rose 20 percent in 1976 to an estimated 3.7 billion square feet (3/8-inch basis) (table 34, fig. 13). Although this was some 1.5 billion square feet less than in 1972, it represented a resumption of the rising trend during most of the past 25 years.

The large rise in 1976 in part reflected the growth in housing output, an important market for hardwood plywood for wall paneling, kitchen cabinets, and door skins. The increases in mobile home production and in furniture output also contributed to the increase.

In 1976, almost 69 percent of the hardwood plywood and veneer consumed in the United States (measured in cubic feet, roundwood equivalent) was supplied by imports (table 4). This was a major change from the early 1950-'s, when imports accounted for less than 5 percent of U.S. consumption. This change was apparently caused in part by a scarcity of high-quality hardwood timber of preferred species in the United States and the availability of large amounts of imported plywood and veneer suitable for use in the expanding construction markets at relatively low prices (table 35).

Softwood veneer log production up 14 percent

Softwood veneer (peeler) log production in 1976 is estimated at 7.4 billion board feet, 14 percent above output in 1975, and the second largest harvest on record (table 39, fig. 15).

Douglas-fir is the most important species of logs used in the manufacture of softwood plywood and veneer each year. However, a larger variety of other western softwoods is being utilized, including western hemlock, western pines, larch, true firs, redwood, and cedar. In addition, the use of southern pine logs has been rising especially fast in the past few years with the rapid development of the southern plywood industry. This has had an increasing impact on growth-cut balances in some areas in the South. Recent resource data indicate, however, that there is still an excess of growth over cut for pine sawtimber in the South; and with larger investments in research and timber management programs, supplies could be further increased.

Hardwood veneer log output also rose

Hardwood veneer log production in 1976 was an estimated 0.5 billion board feet, 16 percent above output in 1975, but the second smallest amount harvested in over two decades (table 39, fig. 15).

The most recent data available (1970) show that over 70 percent of the hardwood veneer logs harvested each year come from forests in the South.

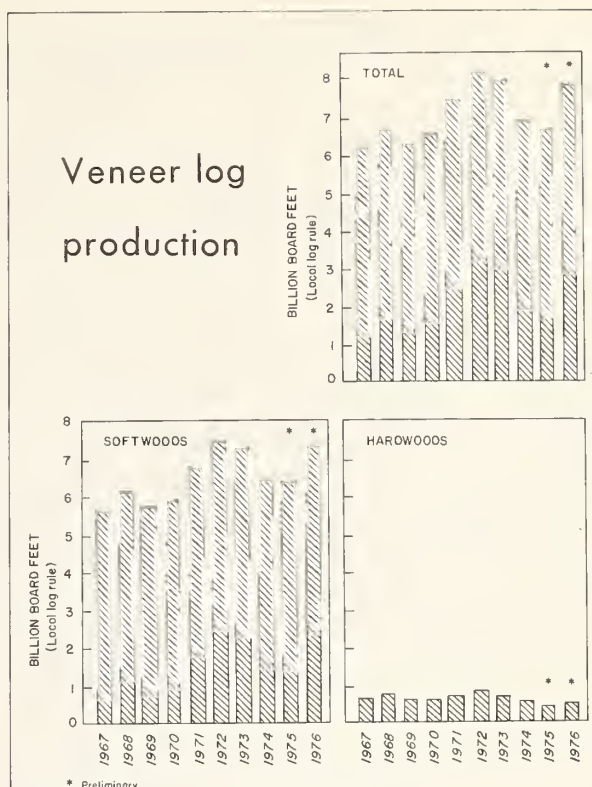


FIGURE 15

These data also indicate a growing scarcity of large-sized, high-quality, hardwood timber of the species preferred for veneer and plywood in some parts of the South. In the North, on the other hand, the volume of timber in the larger diameter classes for some desirable species has been increasing. However, much of this timber occurs as single trees or groups of trees that are not economically harvestable. In addition, part of the hardwood timber throughout the East is in small private tracts used primarily for homesites, recreation, or other nontimber purposes not compatible with timber harvesting.

Price reaction to veneer log demand mixed in 1975, generally up in 1976

Scattered data in State forest product price reports indicate that veneer log prices for some species and grades continued to rise in 1975, while prices for others remained about the same or declined in response to the generally lower demand. Available data for 1976, however, show a resumption of the upward trends of recent years. Some further increases are likely in 1977 if plywood consumption continues to grow as expected.

Prices for Douglas-fir veneer logs in western Washington and northwest Oregon declined for the second year in a row in 1975 (table 40). Some

hardwood veneer log prices, especially for the preferred species and grades continued to rise. For example, the price of prime black walnut logs 24 to 28 inches in diameter and over, rose 43 percent between 1974 and 1975 (table 41). On the other hand, prices for some grades and sizes of black walnut declined. Prices for most species in Wisconsin continued up in 1975 and 1976.

There is wide variation in hardwood veneer log

prices among species and different areas of the country, as illustrated in tables 40 and 41 and the tabulation shown below. The highest prices are paid for the species and grades used in making the face veneer in demand for the manufacture of fine furniture, paneling, and other similar goods where appearance and durability are important. The lowest prices are paid for species commonly used for container veneer.

Species	State	Price per thousand board feet	
		1975	1976
Maple, soft	Illinois (20)	¹ \$ 70.00-\$ 120.00	¹ \$ 75.00-\$ 120.00
Walnut	do	¹ 800.00- 2,000.00	¹ 600.00- 1,800.00
White oak	do	¹ 300.00- 600.00	¹ 310.00- 650.00
Bottomland hardwoods	do	² 70.00- 105.00	² 70.00- 100.00
Basswood	Minnesota (30)	³- 90.00	³- 60.00
Douglas-fir:			
No. 1 peelers	Oregon (District 4)* (37)	150.00- 180.00	(⁴)
No. 2 peelers	do	140.00- 170.00	(⁴)
No. 3 peelers	do	125.00- 130.00	(⁴)
Douglas-fir, grade 1	Washington (western) (98)	³ 200.00- 450.00	³ \$230.00-\$425.00
Hemlock	do	³ 150.00- 180.00	³ 125.00- 185.00

¹ Face veneer quality logs, f.o.b. mill.

² Container veneer quality logs, f.o.b. mill.

³ Delivered at mill.

⁴ Not available.

* Oregon District 4 consists roughly of Lane, Benton, and Linn Counties.

PARTICLEBOARD, HARDBOARD, AND INSULATION BOARD PRODUCTION, PRICES, TRADE, AND CONSUMPTION

Particleboard production up 27 percent in 1976

According to estimates of the National Particleboard Association production of particleboard in 1976 totaled about 3.0 billion square feet (3/4-inch basis), 27 percent above production in 1975 (table 42, fig. 16). Although this was somewhat less than in the 1972-74 period, it represented a return of the rising trend of the past 25 years. For example, in the 10 years prior to 1974, output increased an average of 310 million square feet a year or at an annual rate of over 20 percent.

Nearly all of the particleboard produced in 1976 was platenboard. Extruded board, produced by forcing the glue and wood-particle mixture through heated dies, has shown relatively little change in volume in the past 10 years and now composes about 1 percent of total yearly output (76).

Foreign trade in particleboard was insignificant before the mid-1960's and very small through the early 1970's; however, both imports and exports have shown some recent growth. Exports, for exam-

ple, rose to an estimated 96 million square feet in 1976, second only to the 112 million exported in 1974. This amounted to about 3 percent of total production. Imports jumped to an estimated 50 million square feet, almost triple 1975.

Apparent consumption of particleboard rose 28 percent in 1976 to about 3.0 billion square feet. This was in marked contrast to the sharp decline in 1975 and a reflection of returning strength in its major markets. Between the mid-1950's and 1974, consumption grew very rapidly. Much of this growth was due to substitution of particleboard for lumber and plywood used as core material in the manufacture of furniture, doors, and cabinets. Part of the rise in the 1960's was also due to similar substitution for floor underlayment in construction. Of particular importance was its increasing use under carpeting in housing, and as decking in the rapidly growing mobile home industry.

In 1975, the last year for which such data are available, about 0.2 billion square feet of mobile home decking and 0.7 billion square feet of underlayment board were produced. The remaining 1.4 billion produced in that year went into industrial uses.

Particleboard prices showed little change in 1976 (table 24, fig. 14).

Medium density fiberboard output increasing

Production of medium density fiberboard¹⁹ in 1975 (the first year for which information is available) was 215.5 million square feet (3/4-inch basis). The major market for medium density fiberboard at the present time is the furniture industry where it has replaced particleboard to some extent because it can be machined to provide superior surfaces for finishing and, unlike many particleboards, its edges can be shaped eliminating the need for edge banding (18). Industry authorities also feel that because of price and physical characteristics this board will displace plywood and lumber in some uses (19).

In 1975, about 71 percent of total output was produced in the South and East, principally in the South Atlantic Region. Twelve plants were active, 6 in the South, 5 in the West, and 1 in the East.

¹⁹ Medium density fiberboard is a relatively new panel product manufactured from lignocellulosic fibers (as in hardboard) combined with a synthetic resin or other suitable binder (as in particleboard). The panels are manufactured to a density of 31 lbs. per cubic foot (0.50 gravity) to 55 lbs. per cubic foot (0.88 gravity) by the application of heat and pressure (76).

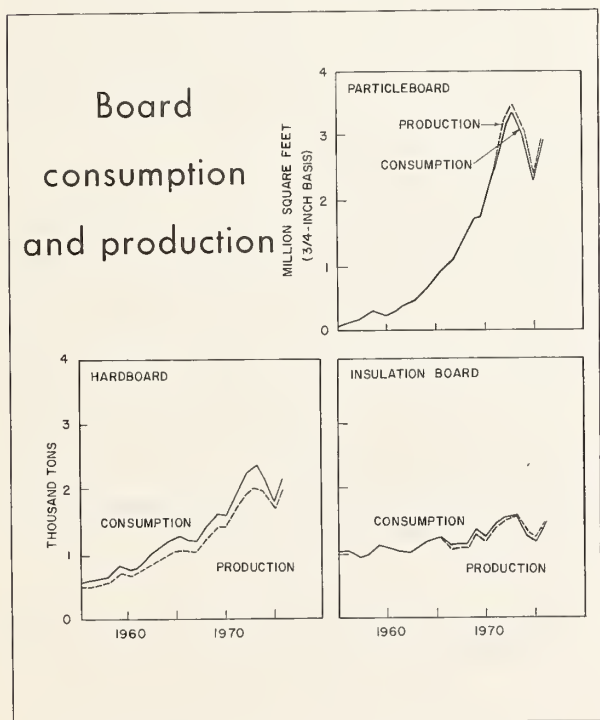


FIGURE 16

Although data are not yet available, industry sources estimate that production in 1976 was close to 250 million square feet (9). Because of the cost and other factors cited above it is likely to show further increases in the years immediately ahead (19).

Hardboard production and consumption also rose sharply

Hardboard production in 1976 is estimated at 2.0 million tons (7.0 billion square feet, 1/8-inch basis) (table 43, fig. 16). This was almost 14 percent above production in 1975 and the peak in a trend that has been generally rising in the past 25 years. For example, the volume produced in 1976 was almost double output in 1966 and more than triple average production in the 1950's.

Imports of hardboard in 1976 amounted to 0.2 million tons, about double the 1975 volume, but somewhat under the volumes in the 1971-74 period. Imports provided about 9 percent of total U.S. hardboard consumption in 1976. Exports of hardboard, although growing slowly, are still relatively small, amounting to about 9 percent of total production in 1976.

Consumption of hardboard in 1976 was 2.1 million tons, some 17 percent above 1975. The sharp increase in consumption reflected in part the improvement in housing, an important market for hardboard paneling, underlayment, door skins, siding, and exterior trim items. Roughly two-thirds of the hardboard consumed each year is used for construction. Most of the rest is used in manufacturing, particularly the household furniture industry where principal uses include drawer bottoms and case backs as well as substrate for a variety of finishes.

Although there was some fluctuation, hardboard prices showed no trend in 1975 (table 23). However, in February 1976 and again in June prices jumped sharply, and by November the index had moved up to 138.3. Despite this increase, relative prices were only a little above the average for 1974 and much lower than in prior years for which data are available (table 24). Although preliminary data indicate somewhat lower prices early in 1977, some additional increase is likely as the housing and manufacturing markets continue up in the months ahead.

Insulation board production increased 17 percent

Production of insulation board in 1976 was about 1.4 million tons (3.2 billion square feet, 1/2-inch

basis) (table 43, fig. 16). This was 17 percent above 1975 output and the largest volume produced since 1973. Imports and exports of insulation board were relatively small, amounting to less than 50,000 tons in 1976.

Insulation board consumption also rose about 17 percent to 1.4 million tons in 1976. The increase for this product was almost entirely due to the improved conditions in the construction industry which constitutes by far the largest market. For example, about 85 percent of the insulation board produced in 1975 (the latest detailed data available) was for the retail trade of for use directly in building construction. The remainder was for industrial use for further manufacture, processing, or assembly. Of that produced for industrial use, most is consumed in the manufacture of construction products, such as insulating siding base, trailer board, and backer board for siding made of metal (79).

The wholesale price index for insulation board in December 1976 was 165.6 (1967=100), about 10 percent above January and 66 percent over the 1966 average (table 23). Although insulation board prices have been rising since the mid-1960's they have been moving up at a slower rate than the general price level and some competing products. For example, the price of softwood plywood relative to insulation board more than doubled between 1970 and April 1973.²⁰ This large relative increase may have been partially responsible for some substitution of insulation board for plywood in end uses, such as residential sheathing, where both are suitable.

In 1976, production and consumption of particleboard, hardboard, and insulation board increased in response to rising activity in their principal markets. If these improvements continue as discussed earlier, production and consumption can be expected to continue up in 1977.

The longrun outlook is also one of growth. A recent study (54) indicates that the combined demand for the three products could roughly triple by 2000 with particleboard and hardboard showing the largest increases. Recently, however, increased costs of energy for heating and cooling make the longrun potential for insulation board and other acoustical materials more attractive. Further development of structural grades of particleboard at competitive prices could further accelerate particleboard demand for sheathing and other construction uses. Medium density fiberboard and thin particleboard should continue to provide increasing competition for the more traditional board products in the furniture industry (18).

²⁰ Derived by dividing the wholesale price index for softwood plywood (1967=100) by the wholesale price index for insulation board (1967=100).

MISCELLANEOUS TIMBER PRODUCTS PRODUCTION, PRICES, TRADE, AND CONSUMPTION

Use of roundwood for miscellaneous industrial products up 12 percent

Production of miscellaneous industrial roundwood products—that is, cooperage logs, poles and piling, fenceposts, mine timbers, and an assortment of other products, such as hewn ties, box bolts, excelsior bolts, turnery bolts, shingle bolts, charcoal

wood, and farm poles—is estimated at around 475 million cubic feet in 1976 (table 2). This volume is 12 percent above 1975, and the largest volume since 1973.

The relative importance of individual products is indicated in the tabulation below for the most recent available years. These data also show trends in the production of the more important products.

Product	Standard unit of measure	1952	1962	1964	1967	1970
Cooperage	Million board feet	355.3	216.0	219.3	223.8	214.7
Piling	Million linear feet	41.2	41.5	38.6	49.6	28.8
Poles	Million pieces	6.5	6.7	7.3	7.7	5.4
Posts	do	306.0	168.7	136.0	136.5	97.7
Mine timbers	Million cubic feet	81.0	48.4	30.2	36.9	32.1
Other industrial products	do	235.2	157.6	265.3	203.6	198.8
All miscellaneous products	do	698.8	465.4	540.3	517.5	424.0

Estimated round fuelwood production also rises

Production of round fuelwood in 1976 is estimated at 525 million cubic feet, up about 11 percent and the largest volume since 1970. Fuelwood consumption dropped sharply in the first five decades of the present century because of the substitution of oil, gas, coal, and electricity in home cooking, heating, and industrial uses. In recent years, however, substantial markets have developed in metropolitan areas for fireplace wood. Projected increases in income, population, and residential construction indicate this market may continue to grow, and could be further stimulated by the prospective increases in costs of other energy materials. Scattered reports indicate that prices for fuelwood in 1976 were probably above those in 1975.

Prices for miscellaneous timber products showing mixed trends

The fragmentary price information available for miscellaneous industrial timber products is illustrated in the tabulation below. As can be seen, prices for many of these products continued to rise in 1975 and 1976 in line with long-term trends.

Turpentine production continued decline in 1975—output rising in 1976

Total domestic turpentine production dropped about 8 percent to 448,000 barrels (50-gallon equiv-

alent) in 1975 (table 44).²¹ This was the smallest volume in the past two decades and a continuation of the trend that has seen production decline each year since 1968.

Total production in 1975 was composed of about 5 percent gum turpentine, 9 percent steam distilled, and 86 percent sulphate turpentine. In comparison with 1974, output of gum turpentine was up by a third, while sulphate production was down by 6 percent and steam distilled dropped 33 percent.

Data for the first 10 months of the 1976 crop year indicate that production may be somewhat higher than in 1975. For example, total output in the period April 1976 through January 1977 was about 9.5 percent larger than year-earlier production. For the 10-month period, production of both steam distilled and sulphate turpentine were sharply up, while gum turpentine showed a small decline.

In contrast to production, imports about doubled to 59,000 barrels in 1975. Thus total new supply for the year was 506,000 barrels, about 2 percent below 1974, and total available supply (new supply plus beginning stocks) was 577,000 barrels. This was about 7 percent below available supplies in 1975. Data for the first 9 months of the 1976 crop year show exports up and imports down.

Total estimated requirements (domestic plus exports) in 1975 dropped sharply to 463 million barrels, a decline of about 12 percent from 1974. Because requirements were somewhat smaller, new supply inventories increased, and by the end of the 1975 crop year total stocks of turpentine (except retail inventories) had risen to 113,590 barrels.

²¹ Crop year, April 1, 1975–March 31, 1976.

Product	State	Unit of measure	Price			
			1975		1976	
Charcoal wood, slab hardwood ¹	Ohio (36)	Ton	\$	7.50–\$ 10.00	\$	9.70–\$ 9.73
Cooperage (white oak)						
Bolts: ²						
Headings	Illinois (20)	Chord foot		.50– 1.10		.50– 1.10
Stave	do	do		1.50– 2.50		1.50– 2.25
Cooperage (white oak)						
Bolts:						
Heading	W. Virginia (99)	Bolt foot		.60		.75
Stave	do	do		1.25		1.90
Fenceposts (round): ¹						
Cedar	Kentucky (24)	Each		.50– 1.00		.50– 1.00
Locust	do	do		.65– 1.25		.65– 1.25
Handle stock: ¹						
Ash	Ohio (36)	Thousand board feet	140.00–	240.00	150.00–	280.00
Poles:						
Southern pine ³	Louisiana (26)	30-foot poles	5.60–	10.05	5.95–	9.65
		50-foot poles	24.55–	41.15	25.70–	40.05
		70-foot poles	57.15–	86.75	57.95–	77.20
Douglas-fir ²	Washington (98)	60-foot poles		30.00		30.00
		90-foot poles		82.80		82.80

¹ Delivered at local points.

² F.o.b. mill.

³ F.o.b. right-of-way.

Stocks at the end of January 1977 totaled about 93,000 barrels.

Although average monthly prices for gum turpentine declined from \$1.60 per gallon in April 1975 to \$1.52 in March, the season average price was \$1.59, about \$.20 above the average for the 1974 crop year. The average price in January 1977 was \$1.36 per gallon, 13 percent under the average price in January 1976.

Production of rosin dropped 16 percent in 1975–1976 showing some increase

Domestic production of rosin in the 1975 crop year totaled about 1.1 million drums (of 520 pounds net weight)—16 percent below output in 1974 and the tenth consecutive yearly decline (table 45). Of the total produced in 1975, about 7 percent was gum, 33 percent steam distilled and 60 percent tall oil rosin. This represented an increase of 32 percent for steam distilled rosin.

Rosin output through the first 10 months of the 1976 crop year was some 31 percent above the

similar period in the 1975 crop year. Both steam distilled and tall oil rosin showed large increases. Gum rosin was down about 12 percent.

Imports of rosin dropped particularly sharply to 21,000 drums in 1975. As a consequence, new supply totaled only 1.1 million drums, down nearly a fourth from 1974. Imports continued down in 1976 while exports climbed sharply.

Apparent domestic requirements and exports also declined from year-earlier levels. However, the drop was somewhat less than for supplies. As a consequence of the different trends, total requirements exceeded new supply by about 8,000 drums in 1975. These additional requirements were supplied from stocks.

Despite the substantial excess of requirements over new supplies in 1975, average price for gum rosin was down about 30 percent. Monthly data indicate the steepest declines were in the second quarter of 1975. Rosin prices in January 1977 averaged about 6 percent more than in January 1976.

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Contains an analysis of business conditions and projections of GNP, consumption, investment, housing starts, and other economic data.
- (24) KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY, FORESTRY DEPARTMENT.
Kentucky forest utilization survey. (Lexington, Kentucky: University of Kentucky, College of Agriculture and Kentucky State Division of Forestry, annual.)
Quotes prices for stumpage, saw logs, fence posts, and other timber products by zone.
- (25) KOKUS, JOHN, JR., AND MARCIN, THOMAS C.
Forecasting long-term housing demand in an environment of uncertainty. (Rosslyn, Va.: Southern Regional Science Asso. Annual Meeting, April, 1974.)
Contains a discussion on the difficulties of forecasting housing demand when many of the basic variables are changing rapidly. A second section presents estimates of housing demand to 2000 based on population and other variables.
- (26) LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, STATE MARKET COMMISSION.
Louisiana timber products—quarterly market report. (Baton Rouge: State Market Commission and USDA.)
Contains data on stumpage and delivered prices of saw logs and pulpwood for selected species, and delivered prices of poles and pine stumps.
- (27) MANNING, GLENN H.
The export market for Canadian woodpulp, 1961–1985. Dept. of the Environment, Canadian Forestry Ser. Publ. 1327, Ottawa, Ont., 1974.
Contains data on Canada's woodpulp exports by type and country of destination 1961–70, and presents projections of woodpulp demand in Canada's principle foreign markets to 1985, and estimates of Canada's role in supplying these demands.
- (28) MANNING, GLENN H., AND GRINNELL, H. RAE.
Forest resources and utilization in Canada to the year 2000. Dept. of the Environment, Canadian Forestry Serv. Publ. 1304, Ottawa, Ont., 1971.
Contains statistics on Canada's timber resources; production and exports of major timber products; and projections to 2000.
- (29) MICHIGAN, UNIVERSITY OF, SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER
Economic outlook USA. (Ann Arbor, Mich: quarterly)
Contains articles by prominent economists and sociologists dealing with, for example, expectations, attitudes and plans of consumers and business firms. Presents forecasts of both economic and social change.
- (30) MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF IRON RANGE RESOURCES AND REHABILITATION.
Minnesota forest products marketing and pricing review. (Hibbing: Department of Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation, semiannual.)
Quotes stumpage and delivered prices of saw logs, pulpwood, posts, poles, and piling, for selected species, and mill prices of lumber.
- (31) MISSOURI EXTENSION SERVICE AND SCHOOL OF FORESTRY, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.
Missouri forestry and forest industries. (Columbia: Missouri Extension Service and School of Forestry, quarterly.)
Prices are reported in the May and November issues. These issues contain data on stumpage and delivered prices for saw logs, cooperage, and special products by region and for selected species.
- (32) NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOME BUILDERS.
Economic news notes. Housing Starts Bulletin and Monthly Report. (Washington, D.C., National Association of Home Builders, monthly.)
Contains general economic and housing industry news, including the outlook for building and economic activity.
- (33) NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION.
Fingertip facts and figures. (Washington, D.C.: National Forest Products Association, monthly.)
Contains data on lumber production, shipments, new orders, stocks, and other related subjects.
- (34) NEW HAMPSHIRE UNIVERSITY, COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE.
New Hampshire forest market report. (Durham: University of New Hampshire, annual.)
Contains data on stumpage prices, roadside and delivered prices of saw logs, pulpwood, excelsior wood, poles, pilings, boltwood, and other products, by selected species; and lumber prices.
- (35) NEW YORK STATE CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF FOREST MANAGEMENT AND NURSERIES.
Forest practice doings. (Albany: New York State Conservation Department, Bureau of Forest Management and Nurseries, semiannual.)
Contains general news of the various forest districts in New York and data on stumpage and delivered prices of saw logs and pulpwood, by region and selected species.
- (36) OHIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DIVISION OF MARKETS.
Ohio Timber prices. (Columbus: USDA, Statistical Reporting Service, quarterly.)
Contains data on stumpage prices of sawtimber, veneer timber, handle timber, and cooperage for selected species and regions; delivered prices of saw logs and veneer logs for selected species and grades; and delivered prices of pulpwood and chemical wood.
- (37) OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY.
Farm forest products market review. (Corvallis: Extension Service, USDA, and Oregon State University, monthly.)
Contains data on delivered prices of saw logs and veneer logs for selected species and grades in several localities. Occasionally reports prices for such products as poles, pilings, maple burls, sword fern, and short pulpwood.
- (38) ———
Oregon forest industry, wood consumption and characteristics, 1972. (Corvallis: Extension Service, Oregon State University, 1974.)
Presents the results of a survey of Oregon's primary wood processing industry including the volume, origin, and characteristics of the raw material inputs for both roundwood and residues.
- (39) PURDUE UNIVERSITY, COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE.
Notes on forestry and wood-use. (Lafayette, Ind.: Department of Forestry and Conservation, and USDA, Statistical Reporting Service, annual.)
Contains data on delivered prices of saw logs, veneer logs, and other products by selected species and grades.
- (40) SOUTHERN FOREST INSTITUTE.
Economic analysis of the south's pulp and paper industry. (Southern Pulp and Paper Manufacturer, March 1976, p. 24.)
Presents economic and other statistics on pulp and paper industry by State for the 13 Southern States.
- (41) SOUTHERN FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION
Weekly trade barometer. (New Orleans, La.: Southern Forest Products Association.)
Contains data on southern pine lumber production, shipments, new orders, stocks, and other related subjects.
- (42) SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION.
Weekly hardwood barometer. (Memphis, Tenn.: Southern Hardwood Manufacturers Association.)
Contains data on productive capacity, production, orders, and shipments of hardwood lumber.
- (43) UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HOUSING BUILDING AND PLANNING.
Housing needs, trends and prospects. Unasylva Vol. 25(2–3–4), nos. 101–102–103, p. 7–25. 1971.
Examines the world's forest supply potential, compares it with the demand of wood for housing and forecasts a likely situation of wood supply for housing to 1985.

- (44) UNITED NATIONS ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL COUNCIL. Economic Commission for Europe Timber Committee. TIM/working paper no. 173/Add. 1, 19 p. July 12, 1972. Contains projections of world supply, demand, and trade balances for timber products to 1985.
- (45) UNITED NATIONS, ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE. *Forest products trends in 1976 and prospects for 1977*. (Geneva, Switzerland: Supplement 2 to Vo. XXIX, Timber Bull. for Europe, Dec. 1976) Contains data on European demand, imports, exports and consumption of timber products in 1976 and forecasts for 1977. Includes data from the USSR, Canada, and the United States as well. Covers all of the major timber products.
- (46) U.S. COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS. *Economic indicators*. (Washington, D.C.: Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, monthly.) Contains data on output, income, and spending; employment, unemployment, and wages; production and business activity; prices; money, credit, and security markets; Federal finance; and other related subjects.
- (47) *Economic report of the President*. (Washington, D.C.: Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, annual.) Contains a detailed description of the economic situation at the beginning of each year and a comprehensive series of historical statistics on national income, population, employment, wages, productivity, business activity, prices, money supply, finance, corporate profits, agriculture, international trade, and other related subjects.
- (48) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE. *Alabama forests; trends and prospects*. U.S. Forest Serv. Resource Bull. SO-42. (New Orleans, La.: Southern Forest Experiment Station, 1973.) Contains data on Alabama's forest land area, timber inventory, growth and removals. Timber products output of Alabama industry is included.
- (49) *California forest industry, wood consumption and characteristics, 1972*. U.S. Forest Serv. Resources Bull. PNW-52. (Portland, Oreg.: Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, 1974.) Presents the results of a survey of California's primary wood processing industry including the volume, origin, and characteristics of the raw material inputs for both roundwood and residues.
- (50) *The demand and price situation for forest products, 1964*. U.S. Dep. Agri. Misc. Pub. 983. (Washington, D.C.: Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1964.)
- (51) *Effects of declining population growth on the demand for housing*. U.S. Forest Ser. Gen. Tech. Rept. NC-11. (St. Paul, Minn.: North Central Forest Experiment Station, 1974.) Discusses the effects of population growth change on housing starts and presents projections of demand by type of housing unit.
- (52) *Louisiana forests: status and outlook*. U.S. Forest Serv. Resource Bull. 50-53. (New Orleans, La.: Southern Forest Experiment Station, 1975.) Presents the principal findings of the survey of Louisiana forests and timber industry for 1973. Contains information on forest areas, timber volumes, growth, removals, ownership patterns and timber products output.
- (53) *Midcycle evaluation of Mississippi timber resources*. U.S. Forest Serv. Resource Bull. SO-44. (New Orleans, La.: Southern Forest Experiment Station, 1973.) Contains data on Mississippi's forest land area, timber inventory, growth and removals, and industry timber consumption and residue production.
- (54) *The Outlook for Timber in the United States*. Forest Resource Report 20. Washington, D.C. 1973. A comprehensive appraisal of the present and prospective timber demand and supply and price situation in the United States.
- (55) *Price impacts of log export restrictions under alternative assumptions*. U.S. Forest Serv. Research Paper PNW-212. (Portland, Oreg.: Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, 1976) Contains an analysis of the impact on softwood stumpage and lumber prices of a hypothetical ban of log exports for alternative assumptions about the market for western softwood lumber.
- (56) *Price trends of open-market Douglas-fir logs in western Washington and northwest Oregon*. U.S. Forest Serv. Research Note PNW. (Portland, Ore.: Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, periodic.) Presents information collected by the Industrial Forestry Association on price trends for Douglas-fir logs. Data are presented by log grade including a separate series for export logs in recent years.
- (57) *Production, prices, employment, and trade in Pacific Northwest forest industries*. (Portland, Oreg.: Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, quarterly.) Provides current information on the timber situation in the West, including data on log production, lumber and plywood production and prices; employment in the forest industries; international trade in logs and lumber; volume and average prices of stumpage sold by public agencies; and other related subjects.
- (58) *Projections of demand for housing by type of unit and region*. U.S. Dep., Agr. Handbook 428. (Washington, D.C.: Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.) Presents a model for projecting longrun housing demand, discusses the various components of demand, and shows demand by type of unit and region under specified assumption relating to population and economic growth.
- (59) *Pulpwood prices in the Midsouth*. U.S. Forest Serv. Research Note SO. (New Orleans, La.: Southern Forest Experiment Station, annual.) A statistical release on pulpwood prices in the Midsouth, by hardwoods and softwoods and purchase point.
- (60) *Pulpwood prices in the Southeast*. U.S. Forest Serv. Research Note SE. (Ashville, N.C.: Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, annual.) A statistical release on pulpwood prices in the Southeast, by hardwoods and softwoods and purchase point.
- (61) *Pulpwood production in the North Central region by county*. (St. Paul, Minn.: North Central Forest Experiment Station, annual.) Contains data on pulpwood production in the Lake and Central States by State, county, and species.
- (62) *Pulpwood production in the Northeast*. (Upper Darby, Pa.: Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, annual.) Contains data on pulpwood production in the Northeast by State and species group.
- (63) *Softwood log exports and the value and employment issues*. U.S. Forest Serv. Research Paper PNW-200. (Portland, Oreg.: Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, 1975.) Presents data on the development of the log export issue, and estimates direct and indirect effects of log exports on value, and employment in domestic and export industries.

- (64) _____
Southern pulpwood production. (Asheville, N.C.: Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, and New Orleans, La.: Southern Forest Experiment Station, annual.)
 Contains data on pulpwood production by species group and by State and county in 12 Southern States.
- (65) _____
Stumpage prices for sawtimber sold from National Forests, by selected species and region. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, quarterly.)
 Contains data on stumpage prices of timber sold from National Forests by selected species and region.
- (66) _____
U.S. forest products trade policies: what are the options? U.S. Forest Serv. Gen. Tech. Rept. PNW-41. (Portland, Oreg.: Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, 1975)
 Contains an analysis of U.S. forest products trade policies in terms of their effects on both international and domestic goals.
- (67) _____
Wood products used in single-family houses inspected by the Federal Housing Administration, 1959, 1962, and 1968. U.S. Dep. Agr. Statist. Bull. 452. (Washington, D.C.: Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970.)
 Presents information on the structural characteristics and the volume of wood products consumed in new single-family detached houses inspected by the Federal Housing Administration in 1959, 1962, and 1968.
- (68) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE.
Naval stores. SpCr. 3 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Statistical Reporting Service, Crop Reporting Board, Monthly, annual summary.)
 Contains data on rosin and turpentine production, imports, exports, consumption, and prices.
- (69) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.
Business cycle developments. (Washington, D.C.: Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, monthly.)
 Brings together about 90 principal economic series and over 300 components in a convenient form for analysis and interpretation of current business conditions.
- (70) _____
Hardwood plywood. Cur. Indus. Repts. Ser. MA-24F. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, annual.)
 Contains data on production and shipments of hardwood plywood by type of plywood, geographic division, and face species.
- (71) _____
Housing completions. Construction Repts. C 22. (Washington, D.C.: Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, monthly.)
 A statistical report showing the number of houses completed in the United States by structure type, ownership inside and outside SMSA's, and region.
- (72) _____
Housing starts. Construction Repts. C 20. (Washington, D.C.: Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, monthly.)
 A statistical report showing the number of houses started in the United States by structure type, ownership, inside and outside SMSA's, and region. Includes information on shipments of mobile homes.
- (73) _____
Illustrative projections of money income size distributions for families and unrelated individuals. Cur. Pop. Repts. Ser. P-23, No. 47 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, Feb. 1974.)
 Contains projections of income size distributions for families and unrelated individuals under various sets of assumptions to 1990 in terms of 1971 dollars.
- (74) _____
Lumber production and mill stocks. Cur. Indus. Repts. Ser. MA-24T. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, annual.)
 Contains data on lumber production by major species, producing region, and State.
- (75) _____
New one-family houses sold and for sale. Construction Repts. C 25. (Washington, D.C.: Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, monthly, annual supplement.)
 A statistical report showing the number of privately owned, one-family homes sold and for sale in the United States by stage of construction and sales price.
- (76) _____
Particleboard. Cur. Indus. Repts. Ser. MA-24L. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, annual.)
 Contains data on the production of particleboard by State, production by type, shipments, and resin consumption.
- (77) _____
Price index of new one-family houses sold. Construction Repts. C 27 (Washington, D.C., Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, quarterly.)
 Contains data on the average sales prices of the kinds of homes sold in 1967 and average sales prices of homes actually sold. Regional data are presented.
- (78) _____
Population estimates and projections—Projections of the population of the United States, by age and sex: 1975 to 2000, with extensions of total population to 2025. Cur. Pop. Repts. Ser. P-25, No. 541. (Washington, D.C.: Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.)
 Presents alternative series of projections of population to 2025.
- (79) _____
Pulp, paper, and board. Cur. Indus. Repts. Ser. M26A. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, monthly.)
 Contains data on pulpwood receipts, consumption and inventories; wood pulp production, transfers and inventories; paper and board production by grades; and other subjects.
- (80) _____
Residential alteration and repairs. Construction Repts. C 50. (Washington, D.C.: Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, quarterly, annual supplement.)
 Contains data on expenditures on residential addition, alteration, maintenance, and repairs and replacements for all residential units and for owner occupants of one-housing unit properties. Regional data are presented.
- (81) _____
Softwood plywood. Cur. Indus. Repts. Ser. MA-24H. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, annual.)
 Contains data on the production of softwood plywood and veneer and consumption of softwood veneer logs.
- (82) _____
U.S. exports—commodity by country. FT 410. (Washington, D.C.: Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, monthly.)
 Contains data on the volume and value of exports by product and country of destination. Exports of lumber are broken down by major species and grade.
- (83) _____
U.S. imports—commodity by country. FT 135. (Washington, D.C.: Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, monthly.)
 Contains data on the volume and value of imports by product and country of origin. Imports of lumber are broken down by major species and grade.
- (84) _____
Value of new construction put in place. Construct. Repts. C30. (Washington, D.C.: Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, monthly.)

- A statistical report showing the value of new construction put in place by type of construction.
- (85) ——— BUREAU OF COMPETITIVE ASSESSMENT AND BUSINESS POLICY.
Construction review. (Washington, D.C.: Supt. of Documents U.S. Government Printing Office, monthly.)
Contains data on the volume of construction, construction costs, employment in construction, and other related subjects.
- (86) ———
Pulp, paper, and board. (Washington, D.C.: Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, quarterly.)
Contains data on pulpwood receipts, wood pulp and paper production, other related subjects; and a review of current trends in the pulp and paper industry.
- (87) ———, BUREAU OF DOMESTIC COMMERCE
U.S. industrial outlook. (Washington, D.C.: Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, annual.)
Contains descriptive data and analysis of industry trends and presents detailed forecasts for the next decade. Chapters and sections arranged by Bureau of the Census Standard Industrial Classification system.
- (88) ———, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS.
Business statistics. Supplement to the Survey of Current Business. (Washington, D.C.: Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, weekly.)
Contains data on commodity prices, retail sales, industrial production, new construction, personal income, employment, and other related subjects.
- (89) ———
Survey of current business. (Washington, D.C.: Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, monthly.)
Contains data on the gross national product, national income, personal income and outlays, foreign transactions, and other national subjects.
- (90) ———, BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY AND RESEARCH
International economic indicators and competitive trends. (Washington, D.C.: Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, quarterly.)
Presents a wide variety of comparative economic statistics for the United States and several major competitor nations (France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Japan, and Canada.) Contains section describing recent economic trends and prospects.
- (91) ——— AND U.S. SECURITY AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION.
U.S. plant and equipment expenditure by business. Joint Statist. Rep. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.)
Contains data on business expenditures for new plant and equipment by industry groups.
- (92) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.
Employment and earnings statistics for States and areas, 1939–72. (Washington, D.C.: Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973.)
Contains data on employment and earnings of individual nonagricultural industries by State and area.
- (93) ———
Wholesale prices and price indexes. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, monthly.)
Contains data on prices and price indexes of several hundred commodities including selected lumber items of important commercial species and of plywood, pulp, and paper items.
- (94) U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, BOARD OF GOVERNORS.
Business indexes. (Washington, D.C.: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, monthly.)
Contains indexes of industrial production by market and industry groupings.
- (95) ———
Federal Reserve bulletin. (Washington, D.C.: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, monthly.)
Contains data on interest rates; security prices; Federal finances; business finances; selected indexes on business activity, wholesale and consumer prices; sales, profits, and dividends of large manufacturing corporations; and related subjects.
- (96) U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION.
Statistical series. (Washington, D.C.: Securities and Exchange Commission, quarterly.)
A report concerned with the actual and expected spending plans of business.
- (97) U.S. SENATE, COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
Housing goals and mortgage credit 1975–80. (Washington, D.C.: 94th Congress, 1st session, Sept. 22, 23, and 25, 1975)
Contains the testimony before the Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs on residential mortgage needs of the Nation for the period 1975 to 1980. Includes analyses and projections of housing starts by several individuals and public and private organizations.
- (98) WASHINGTON CROP REPORTING SERVICE.
Forest products price report. (Seattle: Washington Crop Reporting Service, bimonthly.)
Contains data on delivered price of saw logs, veneer logs, poles, pulpwood, and other products, by region, selected species, and grade.
- (99) WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, DIVISION OF FORESTRY.
Forest products price bulletin. (Romney: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, Dist. 2, periodically.)
Contains data on prices of saw logs, veneer logs, pulpwood, charcoal wood, and other round products by species.
- (100) WESTERN WOOD PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION.
Western lumber facts. (Portland, Oreg.: Western Wood Products Association, monthly.)
Contains data on softwood lumber production, orders, shipments, stocks, and realization value in the western woods region by major species.
- (101) WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY, FORESTRY DEPARTMENT.
Wisconsin forest products price review. (Madison: Cooperative Extension Programs of University Extension and USDA, semiannual.)
Contains data on delivered prices of saw logs, veneer logs, pulpwood, box and excelsior bolts, and railroad crosstie logs by selected species; delivered prices of crossties, posts, and pilings; and mill prices of selected species of lumber.

TABLES

TABLE 1.—Measures of economic growth, population, and prices, 1950-76

Year and Quarter ¹	Gross national product		Disposable personal income		Expenditures for new construction		Business expenditures for new plant and equipment	Number of housing starts	Mobile homes ³	Population ⁴	Index of industrial production			Wholesale price index—All commodities	Consumer price index—All items
	1967 ² dollars	Current dollars	1967 ² dollars	Current dollars	1967 ² dollars	Current dollars					Total	Furniture and fixtures	Con-tainers		
	Billions	Billions	Billions	Billions	Billions	Billions	Thousand units	Thousand units	Thousand units	Millions	1967=100	1967=100	1967=100	1967=100	1967=100
1950	421.6	286.2	294.2	205.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152.3	.....	.....	.....	81.8	72.1
1951	455.6	330.2	302.1	224.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154.9	.....	.....	.....	91.1	77.8
1952	472.9	347.2	310.6	236.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157.6	.....	.....	.....	88.6	79.5
1953	491.3	366.1	323.1	250.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160.2	.....	.....	.....	87.4	80.1
1954	484.9	366.3	326.9	255.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163.0	.....	.....	.....	87.6	80.5
1955	517.4	399.3	346.2	273.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165.9	.....	.....	.....	87.8	80.2
1956	528.5	420.7	361.7	291.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168.9	.....	.....	.....	90.7	81.4
1957	538.0	442.8	369.0	306.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174.9	.....	.....	.....	93.3	84.3
1958	536.9	448.9	373.1	317.1	56.9	50.0	.....	.....	.....	172.0	.....	.....	.....	94.6	86.6
1959	569.3	486.5	388.1	336.1	63.1	55.4	.....	.....	.....	177.8	.....	.....	.....	94.8	87.3
1960	582.2	506.0	396.1	349.4	62.6	54.7	.....	.....	.....	180.7	.....	.....	.....	94.9	88.7
1961	596.8	523.3	406.9	362.9	64.6	56.4	.....	.....	.....	183.7	.....	.....	.....	94.5	89.6
1962	631.4	563.8	424.0	383.9	68.1	60.2	.....	.....	.....	186.5	.....	.....	.....	94.8	90.6
1963	656.4	594.7	438.3	402.8	72.7	64.8	.....	.....	.....	189.2	.....	.....	.....	94.5	91.7
1964	691.0	635.7	469.3	437.0	75.2	67.7	.....	.....	.....	191.9	.....	.....	.....	94.7	92.9
1965	731.6	688.1	497.8	472.2	80.2	73.7	.....	.....	.....	194.3	.....	.....	.....	96.6	94.5
1966	775.2	753.0	523.2	510.4	80.0	76.4	.....	.....	.....	196.6	.....	.....	.....	99.8	97.2
1967	796.3	796.3	544.5	544.5	78.1	78.1	.....	.....	.....	198.7	.....	.....	.....	100.0	100.0
1968	831.1	868.5	565.1	588.1	83.8	87.1	.....	.....	.....	200.7	.....	.....	.....	102.5	104.2
1969	852.5	935.5	579.0	630.4	83.4	93.9	.....	.....	.....	202.7	.....	.....	.....	106.5	109.8
1970	849.7	982.4	602.8	685.9	78.8	94.9	.....	.....	.....	204.9	.....	.....	.....	110.4	116.3
1971	857.1	1,063.4	625.1	742.8	85.8	110.0	.....	.....	.....	207.0	.....	.....	.....	118.4	121.3
1972	925.4	1,171.1	651.4	801.3	91.9	124.1	.....	.....	.....	208.8	.....	.....	.....	130.2	125.3
1973	975.9	1,306.6	695.8	901.7	93.6	138.0	.....	.....	.....	210.4	.....	.....	.....	138.2	133.1
1974 ⁶	962.3	1,412.9	684.4	984.6	81.8	138.5	.....	.....	.....	211.9	.....	.....	.....	137.1	147.7
1975 ⁶	949.9	1,528.8	696.9	1,084.4	71.9	133.9	.....	.....	.....	213.5	.....	.....	.....	147.9	161.2
1st	924.4	1,453.0	673.7	1,025.4	70.7	130.2	.....	.....	.....	213.1	.....	.....	.....	158.8	157.8
2nd	938.9	1,496.6	708.1	1,092.2	62.8	130.3	.....	.....	.....	213.5	.....	.....	.....	173.7	160.6
3rd	964.6	1,564.9	698.4	1,095.7	72.4	135.5	.....	.....	.....	214.0	.....	.....	.....	177.7	163.6
4th	971.8	1,600.7	707.4	1,124.1	74.4	139.5	.....	.....	.....	214.4	.....	.....	.....	178.7	166.3
1976 ⁶	1,007.3	1,706.5	723.8	1,185.8	76.4	147.6	.....	.....	.....	215.1	.....	.....	.....	182.9	170.5
1st	992.5	1,651.2	716.6	1,153.3	76.5	144.8	.....	.....	.....	214.8	.....	.....	.....	179.6	167.5
2nd	1,004.7	1,691.9	721.7	1,174.1	77.1	148.2	.....	.....	.....	215.1	.....	.....	.....	183.1	170.1
3rd	1,014.4	1,727.3	724.1	1,193.3	74.2	144.3	.....	.....	.....	215.6	.....	.....	.....	184.7	172.6
4th	1,017.3	1,755.4	732.8	1,222.6	77.8	153.1	.....	.....	.....	216.0	.....	.....	.....	187.1	174.3

¹ Except for population and the wholesale and consumer price indexes, data shown by quarters are seasonally adjusted annual rates. Expenditures for new construction and number of housing starts are shown at averages; population and indexes of industrial production, wholesale prices, and consumer prices are shown at the end of each quarter.

² 1967 dollars ending each quarter.

³ Manufactures; shipments.

⁴ As of July 1 for annual data.

⁵ Index for city wage earners and clerical workers.

⁶ Preliminary.

Sources: Gross national product, disposable personal income, and expenditures for new plant and equipment, Council of Economic Advisers, 1950-59, *Economic report of the President*, January 1977 (47);

1960-71, *Economic indicators*, January 1977 (46).

Expenditures for new construction, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Value of new construction put in place*, Construct. Reps. Ser. C30 (84).

Number of housing starts and mobile homes, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Housing Starts*, Construct. Reps. Ser. C20 (72).

Population, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Population estimates and projections*.

Cur. Pop. Reps. Ser. P-23 (78).

Index of industrial production, 1950-1971, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *Industrial production*, January 1977 (89).

Wholesale price index, January 1977 (89).

Wholesale price index, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Wholesale prices and price indexes* (93).

TABLE 2.—*Production, imports, exports, and apparent domestic consumption of timber products, by major product, 1950–76*¹
[Million cubic feet, roundwood equivalent]

Year	All products					Industrial roundwood used for—										Fuel—wood—apparent consumption								
	Total					Lumber					Plywood and veneer						Pulp products					Miscellaneous products ³ —apparent consumption	Logs	
	Domestic production	Apparent consumption	Imports	Exports	Domestic production	Domestic production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Domestic production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Domestic production	Imports		Exports	Apparent consumption	Domestic production	Imports	Exports			
1950	10,795	12,180	8,525	1,520	1,465	1,375	215	9,930	5,905	535	80	6,360	345	5	(4)	350	1,500	935	50	2,385	770	45	10	2,270
1951	10,970	12,180	8,740	1,465	1,375	1,375	215	9,930	5,780	390	135	6,020	390	10	(4)	400	1,825	1,025	85	2,765	730	35	15	2,230
1952	10,780	11,940	8,775	1,375	1,420	1,420	190	10,020	5,810	430	100	6,040	475	15	(4)	490	1,910	935	70	2,665	700	30	10	2,010
1953	10,710	11,940	8,790	1,420	1,460	1,460	270	10,945	5,710	430	110	6,040	475	15	(4)	490	1,910	935	70	2,665	700	30	10	2,010
1954	10,590	11,780	8,755	1,460	1,460	1,460	270	10,945	5,635	480	110	6,000	480	30	(4)	505	1,960	920	135	2,745	655	35	25	1,835
1955	10,970	12,240	9,225	1,610	1,610	1,610	340	10,495	5,785	560	130	6,215	575	40	(4)	615	2,200	975	180	3,000	630	35	25	1,745
1956	11,275	12,605	9,620	1,640	1,640	1,640	310	10,950	5,920	530	120	6,330	590	45	(4)	630	2,475	1,040	160	3,355	605	30	30	1,655
1957	10,180	11,335	8,615	1,490	1,490	1,490	335	9,770	5,160	460	130	5,435	560	45	(4)	605	2,350	960	185	3,125	580	25	25	1,565
1958	10,010	11,195	8,530	1,495	1,495	1,495	310	9,715	5,160	530	115	5,575	615	50	(4)	665	2,165	895	165	2,895	560	15	30	1,480
1959	10,780	12,125	9,390	1,700	1,700	1,700	355	10,735	5,745	635	120	6,260	720	75	5	790	2,355	970	195	3,130	535	20	35	1,390
1960	10,220	11,445	8,920	1,675	1,675	1,675	455	10,145	5,080	610	135	5,560	705	60	(4)	765	2,575	985	275	3,290	510	20	45	1,300
1961	9,960	11,210	8,745	1,745	1,745	1,745	495	9,995	4,945	665	120	5,485	765	60	(4)	825	2,475	1,000	295	3,175	490	20	75	1,215
1962	10,160	11,570	9,035	1,910	1,910	1,910	495	10,450	5,120	760	120	5,765	800	75	(4)	875	2,565	1,055	295	3,330	465	20	85	1,125
1963	10,615	11,975	9,560	1,990	1,990	1,990	630	10,920	5,355	830	135	6,050	870	80	5	950	2,670	1,060	340	3,390	515	15	150	1,055
1964	11,155	12,470	10,170	2,035	2,035	2,035	720	11,485	5,635	815	150	6,300	960	90	5	1,045	2,865	1,120	395	3,585	540	10	170	985
1965	11,455	12,845	10,540	2,100	2,100	2,100	715	11,930	5,670	815	145	6,340	1,030	100	5	1,125	3,095	1,175	380	3,890	560	10	190	915
1966	11,490	12,920	10,645	2,230	2,230	2,230	800	12,075	5,645	810	160	6,295	1,030	115	5	1,140	3,190	1,290	420	4,060	565	15	220	845
1967	11,185	12,395	10,410	2,160	2,160	2,160	955	11,615	5,360	800	175	5,985	1,030	110	10	1,130	3,190	1,240	460	3,970	515	15	310	775
1968	11,725	13,005	11,025	2,395	2,395	2,395	1,120	12,305	5,630	960	180	6,405	1,120	165	10	1,275	3,385	1,260	525	4,120	485	15	405	700
1969	11,620	12,990	11,000	2,515	2,515	2,515	1,140	12,370	5,535	980	180	6,340	1,050	180	20	1,205	3,585	1,340	570	4,355	455	15	375	620
1970	11,665	13,725	11,120	2,420	2,420	2,420	1,355	12,185	5,355	955	200	6,110	1,070	170	15	1,225	3,835	1,275	710	4,405	425	25	430	540
1971	11,600	13,120	11,100	2,695	2,695	2,695	1,175	12,620	5,495	1,135	165	6,465	1,235	210	15	1,430	3,560	1,335	630	4,265	450	15	360	500
1972	11,905	13,570	11,430	3,040	3,040	3,040	1,380	13,095	5,605	1,405	215	6,795	1,360	265	25	1,600	3,495	1,365	645	4,220	475	5	495	475
1973	12,250	13,880	11,750	3,105	3,105	3,105	1,470	13,380	5,730	1,425	295	6,860	1,310	220	40	1,490	3,705	1,455	630	4,525	500	5	505	500
1974	11,780	12,955	11,280	2,690	2,690	2,690	1,515	12,455	5,145	1,085	265	5,965	1,140	150	45	1,245	4,130	1,440	790	4,780	450	15	415	500
1975	10,670	11,440	10,195	2,170	2,170	2,170	1,400	10,965	4,850	885	240	5,495	1,115	160	65	1,210	3,385	1,110	675	3,820	425	15	420	475
1976	12,060	13,356	11,535	2,735	2,735	2,735	1,445	12,830	5,595	1,230	275	6,550	1,275	195	70	1,405	3,680	1,295	590	4,385	475	15	510	525

¹ Columns may not add to totals because of rounding.
² Includes pulpwood and the pulpwood equivalent of wood pulp, paper and board.
³ Includes cooperage logs, poles and piling, fenceposts, hewn ties, round mine timbers, box bolts, excelsior bolts, chemical wood, shingle bolts, and miscellaneous items.
⁴ Less than 2.5 million cubic feet.
⁵ Preliminary estimates.
 Sources: Based on data published by the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Agriculture. Data for 1900–49 in *The demand and price situation for forest products, 1964*, table 2 (50).

TABLE 3.—*Production, imports, exports, and apparent domestic consumption of softwood timber products, by major product, 1950-76*¹
[Million cubic feet, roundwood equivalent]

Year	All products					Industrial roundwood used for—										Fuel-wood— apparent consump- tion								
	Total					Lumber					Plywood and veneer						Pulp products					Miscel- laneous prod- ucts— apparent consump- tion	Logs	
	Do- mestic pro- duc- tion	Ap- parent con- sump- tion	Im- ports	Ex- ports	Do- mestic pro- duc- tion	Ap- parent con- sump- tion	Im- ports	Ex- ports	Do- mestic pro- duc- tion	Ap- parent con- sump- tion	Im- ports	Ex- ports	Do- mestic pro- duc- tion	Ap- parent con- sump- tion	Im- ports		Ex- ports	Do- mestic pro- duc- tion	Ap- parent con- sump- tion	Im- ports	Ex- ports			
1950	7,155	8,435	6,615	1,395	1,110	7,895	4,780	490	65	5,205	185	(4)	(4)	185	1,285	880	45	2,120	360	25	5	540		
1951	7,220	8,325	6,690	1,325	2,230	7,795	4,600	350	135	4,815	195	(4)	(4)	195	1,545	960	75	2,430	340	15	10	530		
1952	7,315	8,400	6,840	1,260	1,700	7,925	4,715	355	90	4,980	250	(4)	(4)	245	1,540	885	75	2,350	325	20	5	475		
1953	7,280	8,420	6,835	1,290	1,570	7,975	4,610	395	80	4,925	300	(4)	(4)	295	1,595	880	60	2,415	320	20	15	445		
1954	7,220	8,330	6,805	1,330	2,220	7,915	4,550	445	90	4,905	315	(4)	(4)	315	1,615	865	110	2,365	310	20	15	415		
1955	7,525	8,705	7,140	1,450	2,775	8,320	4,630	520	100	5,045	390	(4)	(4)	390	1,800	920	150	2,570	300	10	20	385		
1956	7,790	9,010	7,435	1,465	2,550	8,655	4,700	490	90	5,100	400	(4)	(4)	400	2,020	970	135	2,855	295	5	25	355		
1957	7,125	8,185	6,795	1,325	2,770	7,855	4,215	425	95	4,540	395	(4)	(4)	390	1,890	895	155	2,630	285	5	15	330		
1958	7,030	8,125	6,725	1,340	2,245	7,820	4,240	495	85	4,650	460	(4)	(4)	460	1,730	840	135	2,435	275	5	20	305		
1959	7,660	8,875	7,380	1,500	2,880	8,595	4,725	585	95	5,215	560	(4)	(4)	555	1,800	910	155	2,555	270	5	25	280		
1960	7,180	8,320	6,925	1,500	3,600	7,990	4,125	570	110	4,585	550	(4)	(4)	550	1,960	925	220	2,665	255	5	35	255		
1961	7,040	8,220	6,810	1,580	4,000	7,965	4,035	625	95	4,565	615	(4)	(4)	615	1,850	940	235	2,555	250	10	65	230		
1962	7,190	8,495	6,980	1,705	4,000	8,285	4,150	715	100	5,765	650	(4)	(4)	650	1,870	980	230	2,625	240	5	70	210		
1963	7,530	8,795	7,330	1,785	5,515	8,595	4,265	785	115	4,930	725	(4)	(4)	725	1,935	990	260	2,660	270	5	135	200		
1964	8,010	9,230	7,820	1,810	5,595	9,040	4,530	765	125	5,170	800	(4)	(4)	800	2,050	1,045	305	2,785	285	(4)	160	190		
1965	8,290	9,565	8,110	1,860	5,590	9,385	4,530	765	120	5,175	870	(4)	(4)	870	2,240	1,095	290	3,040	300	(4)	175	180		
1966	8,290	9,580	8,120	1,955	6,665	9,410	4,465	745	135	5,075	900	(4)	(4)	900	2,245	1,200	320	3,125	310	5	205	170		
1967	8,150	9,270	7,995	1,925	8,055	9,115	4,230	750	150	4,825	895	(4)	(4)	895	2,290	1,165	355	3,100	285	5	290	160		
1968	8,755	9,890	8,615	2,090	9,955	9,750	4,535	905	165	5,275	985	(4)	(4)	985	2,445	1,175	400	3,220	265	5	385	140		
1969	8,595	9,770	8,470	2,145	9,965	9,645	4,395	915	160	5,150	920	(4)	(4)	910	2,540	1,220	430	3,330	250	5	360	125		
1970	8,760	9,700	8,655	2,090	1,150	9,590	4,270	900	180	4,990	950	(4)	(4)	945	2,790	1,165	540	3,410	230	15	420	105		
1971	8,765	10,095	8,665	2,315	9,985	9,995	4,440	1,080	140	5,380	1,105	(4)	(4)	1,095	2,530	1,220	480	3,270	245	10	350	100		
1972	9,005	10,435	8,915	2,600	1,160	10,345	4,575	1,340	175	5,735	1,215	(4)	(4)	1,205	2,390	1,250	490	3,145	260	(4)	475	90		
1973	9,165	10,585	9,065	2,685	1,260	10,485	4,665	1,345	260	5,745	1,180	(4)	(4)	1,155	2,465	1,330	480	3,315	270	(4)	485	100		
1974	8,685	9,750	8,585	2,340	1,270	9,650	4,095	1,015	235	4,875	1,035	(4)	(4)	1,005	2,820	1,315	605	3,525	240	5	395	100		
1975	8,120	8,815	8,030	1,885	1,185	8,725	3,955	855	210	4,600	1,035	(4)	(4)	985	2,405	1,015	515	2,900	230	10	405	90		
1976	9,135	10,295	9,030	2,395	1,240	10,190	4,565	1,185	240	5,510	1,180	(4)	(4)	1,135	2,535	1,185	450	3,270	260	15	490	105		

¹ Columns may not add to totals because of rounding.

² Includes pulpwood and the pulwood equivalent of wood pulp, paper and board.

³ Includes coeprage logs, poles and piling, fenceposts, bowen ties, round mine timbers, box bolts, excelsior bolts, chemical wood, shingle bolts, and miscellaneous items.

⁴ Less than 2.5 million cubic feet.

⁵ Preliminary estimates.

Sources: Based on data published by the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Agriculture.

TABLE 4.—*Production, imports, exports, and apparent domestic consumption of hardwood timber products, by major product, 1950-76*¹
[Million cubic feet, roundwood equivalent]

Year	All products					Industrial roundwood used for—														Fuel-wood— apparent consump- tion		
	Total					Lumber				Plywood and veneer				Pulp products				Miscel- laneous apparent consump- tion	Logs			
	Do- mestic pro- duc- tion	Ap- parent con- sump- tion	Ex- ports	Im- ports	Do- mestic pro- duc- tion	Ap- parent con- sump- tion	Ex- ports	Im- ports	Do- mestic pro- duc- tion	Ap- parent con- sump- tion	Ex- ports	Im- ports	Do- mestic pro- duc- tion	Ap- parent con- sump- tion	Ex- ports	Im- ports						
1950	3,645	3,740	1,915	125	30	2,010	1,130	45	15	1,155	160	5	(4)	165	215	55	5	260	410	20	5	1,730
1951	3,750	3,850	2,050	140	35	2,150	1,180	40	20	1,200	195	10	(4)	200	280	65	10	335	390	25	5	1,700
1952	3,470	3,540	1,935	115	40	2,010	1,105	35	25	1,115	185	10	(4)	195	270	60	10	315	370	15	5	1,530
1953	3,425	3,520	1,950	130	35	2,045	1,100	35	20	1,115	180	15	(4)	195	315	55	10	360	355	20	5	1,475
1954	3,365	3,450	1,945	130	50	2,030	1,080	30	20	1,095	165	30	(4)	190	350	55	20	380	345	15	5	1,420
1955	3,445	3,535	2,085	155	65	2,175	1,160	40	30	1,170	190	40	(4)	225	405	55	30	430	330	20	5	1,360
1956	3,485	3,595	2,185	175	60	2,295	1,220	40	30	1,230	190	45	(4)	235	455	70	25	500	310	25	5	1,300
1957	3,055	3,150	1,820	165	70	1,915	890	40	30	895	165	45	(4)	210	465	60	30	495	295	15	5	1,235
1958	2,975	3,070	1,800	155	65	1,895	920	35	25	925	155	50	(4)	205	435	55	30	460	285	15	10	1,175
1959	3,120	3,245	2,010	200	70	2,135	1,020	50	25	1,040	160	75	(4)	240	555	60	35	580	265	15	5	1,110
1960	3,040	3,125	1,995	180	90	2,080	955	45	25	975	155	60	(4)	215	615	60	55	625	255	15	10	1,045
1961	2,920	2,985	1,935	165	95	2,000	910	35	25	925	150	60	(4)	210	625	60	60	620	240	10	10	985
1962	2,970	3,075	2,055	205	100	2,160	970	45	20	1,000	150	75	(4)	220	695	70	65	700	225	10	15	915
1963	3,085	3,180	2,230	205	110	2,325	1,095	45	20	1,120	145	80	(4)	225	735	70	75	730	245	10	15	855
1964	3,145	3,240	2,350	225	125	2,445	1,110	45	20	1,135	160	90	5	245	815	75	90	800	255	10	10	795
1965	3,165	3,280	2,430	240	125	2,545	1,140	50	20	1,170	160	100	(4)	255	855	80	90	850	260	10	15	735
1966	3,200	3,340	2,525	275	140	2,665	1,180	65	25	1,220	135	110	(4)	240	945	90	100	935	255	10	15	675
1967	3,035	3,120	2,415	235	150	2,500	1,135	50	25	1,160	130	105	(4)	235	905	70	105	870	230	10	20	620
1968	2,970	3,115	2,410	310	160	2,555	1,095	55	15	1,130	135	160	5	295	940	85	125	900	220	10	20	560
1969	3,025	3,220	2,530	370	175	2,725	1,140	70	20	1,190	130	175	5	300	1,045	120	140	1,025	205	10	15	495
1970	2,905	3,030	2,470	335	205	2,595	1,090	50	20	1,120	125	165	5	280	1,050	110	170	990	195	5	15	435
1971	2,830	3,020	2,430	380	190	2,620	1,060	55	25	1,090	130	205	5	335	1,030	115	150	995	195	5	10	400
1972	2,900	3,130	2,515	445	215	2,745	1,030	70	40	1,060	145	255	5	395	1,105	115	150	1,070	215	5	20	385
1973	3,090	3,300	2,690	425	210	2,900	1,065	85	35	1,115	135	210	5	335	1,240	125	150	1,215	230	5	20	400
1974	3,095	3,190	2,695	340	245	2,790	1,050	70	30	1,090	105	140	10	235	1,310	125	185	1,250	210	5	20	400
1975	2,445	2,625	2,160	285	215	2,240	895	35	35	895	80	150	10	225	980	95	160	920	195	5	10	385
1976	2,920	3,060	2,505	345	200	2,645	1,030	45	35	1,040	95	185	10	270	1,145	110	140	1,115	215	5	15	420

¹ Columns may not add to totals because of rounding.

² Includes pulpwood and the pulpwood equivalent of wood, pulp paper, and board.

³ Includes cooperage logs, poles and piling, fenceposts, hewn ties, round mine timbers, box bolts, excelsior bolts, chemical wood, shingle bolts, and miscellaneous items.

⁴ Less than 2.5 million cubic feet

⁵ Preliminary estimates.

Sources: Based on data published by the U.S. Department of Commerce and Agriculture.

TABLE 5.—Tons of forest products produced, imported, exported, and consumed, by major product, 1950-76¹
(Million tons, air dry weight)

Year	All products					Products from industrial roundwood														Fuel-wood — apparent consumption					
	Total					Lumber			Plywood and veneer			Panel products 2					Woodpulp 3				Miscellaneous products — apparent consumption	Logs — exports			
	Domestic production	Apparent consumption	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Domestic production	Imports	Exports	Domestic production	Imports	Exports	Domestic production	Imports	Exports	Domestic production	Imports	Exports								
1950	118.4	126.7	74.3	9.5	1.1	82.6	42.6	3.6	0.6	45.6	2.1	0.1	(*)	2.2	1.3	(*)	1.3	13.6	5.7	0.3	19.0	14.5	0.2	44.1	
1951	118.3	124.9	75.0	8.6	1.9	81.6	42.0	2.7	1.1	43.6	2.3	0.1	(*)	2.5	1.3	(*)	1.3	13.5	5.8	0.6	20.5	13.8	0.3	43.3	
1952	113.2	119.9	74.3	8.3	1.6	81.0	42.0	2.6	0.8	43.8	2.4	0.1	(*)	2.5	1.4	(*)	1.4	13.2	5.6	0.6	20.2	13.1	0.2	38.9	
1953	112.0	119.4	74.7	8.9	1.5	82.1	41.3	2.9	0.7	43.5	2.7	0.2	(*)	2.9	1.4	(*)	1.4	16.2	5.8	0.4	21.6	12.7	0.4	37.3	
1954	110.2	117.3	74.5	9.2	2.1	81.6	40.7	3.2	0.8	43.1	2.7	0.3	(*)	3.0	1.6	(*)	1.6	16.8	5.7	0.9	21.6	12.3	0.4	35.7	
1955	111.9	119.6	78.0	10.2	2.6	85.7	41.3	3.8	0.9	44.2	3.5	0.4	(*)	3.0	1.7	0.1	(*)	1.8	19.1	6.0	1.2	23.9	11.9	0.5	33.9
1956	112.6	120.7	80.4	10.6	2.6	88.5	42.6	3.6	0.9	45.3	3.6	0.4	(*)	4.9	1.8	0.1	(*)	1.9	20.5	6.5	1.1	25.9	11.4	0.5	32.2
1957	103.2	110.2	72.7	9.7	2.6	79.7	35.8	3.1	0.9	38.0	3.6	0.4	(*)	4.6	2.0	0.1	(*)	1.9	20.2	6.0	1.3	24.9	10.9	0.4	30.5
1958	102.7	110.0	73.9	9.9	2.6	81.2	36.6	3.5	0.8	39.3	4.1	0.5	(*)	5.5	2.4	0.1	(*)	2.1	20.1	5.8	1.2	24.7	10.5	0.6	28.8
1959	108.0	116.7	80.9	11.6	2.9	89.6	40.7	4.3	0.9	44.1	4.8	0.7	(*)	5.5	2.4	0.1	(*)	2.5	22.5	6.4	1.4	27.5	10.0	0.5	27.1
1960	102.0	109.6	76.6	11.4	3.8	84.2	35.9	4.1	0.9	39.1	4.6	0.6	(*)	5.2	2.2	0.1	(*)	2.3	23.5	6.5	2.0	28.0	9.6	0.8	25.4
1961	101.2	108.6	77.5	11.8	4.4	84.9	34.8	4.4	0.9	38.3	5.2	0.6	(*)	5.8	2.3	0.1	(*)	2.4	24.7	6.7	2.2	29.2	9.2	1.3	23.7
1962	102.7	111.3	80.7	13.1	4.5	89.3	36.2	5.1	0.8	40.5	5.7	0.7	(*)	6.4	2.6	0.1	(*)	2.7	26.0	7.1	2.1	31.0	8.7	1.5	22.0
1963	108.1	115.6	87.5	13.5	6.0	95.0	38.1	5.5	0.9	42.7	6.3	0.8	(*)	7.1	2.8	0.2	(*)	3.0	28.0	7.0	2.4	32.6	9.6	2.7	20.6
1964	112.8	120.1	93.6	14.2	6.9	100.9	40.1	5.4	1.0	44.5	7.0	0.9	(*)	7.9	3.2	0.2	(*)	3.4	30.2	7.6	2.8	35.0	10.1	3.0	19.2
1965	114.9	122.4	97.0	14.7	7.3	104.5	40.5	5.5	1.0	45.0	7.5	0.9	(*)	8.4	3.5	0.3	(*)	3.8	31.6	8.1	2.9	36.8	10.5	3.4	17.9
1966	117.3	124.7	100.8	15.8	8.4	108.2	40.5	5.5	1.1	44.9	7.8	1.1	0.1	8.8	3.7	0.2	(*)	3.9	34.4	9.0	3.3	40.1	10.5	3.9	16.5
1967	114.6	118.9	99.4	15.1	10.9	103.7	38.4	5.4	1.2	42.6	7.7	1.0	0.1	8.6	3.8	0.2	(*)	4.0	34.4	8.6	4.1	38.9	9.6	5.5	15.2
1968	121.1	124.3	107.4	17.1	13.9	110.6	39.8	6.4	1.2	45.0	8.6	1.5	0.1	10.0	4.6	0.3	(*)	4.9	38.3	8.9	5.5	41.7	9.0	7.1	13.7
1969	120.0	123.8	107.9	18.3	14.4	111.7	39.5	6.6	1.2	44.9	8.0	1.7	0.2	9.5	5.3	0.3	0.1	5.5	40.0	9.7	6.4	43.3	8.5	6.6	12.1
1970	118.8	119.2	108.3	17.3	16.9	108.7	38.0	6.3	1.3	43.0	8.3	1.6	0.1	9.8	5.4	0.2	0.1	5.5	41.0	9.2	7.7	42.5	7.9	7.7	10.5
1971	121.9	126.9	112.1	19.4	14.4	117.1	40.2	7.8	1.2	46.8	9.7	1.9	0.2	11.4	6.8	0.3	0.1	7.0	40.7	9.4	6.6	43.5	8.4	6.3	9.8
1972	129.8	135.4	120.5	23.7	18.1	126.1	40.8	9.7	1.6	48.9	10.4	2.4	0.2	12.6	8.3	0.4	0.1	8.7	43.4	11.2	7.5	45.7	8.9	8.7	9.3
1973	133.1	137.0	123.3	24.3	20.4	127.2	41.6	9.9	2.1	49.4	10.4	2.0	0.4	12.0	8.9	0.4	0.1	9.2	44.2	12.0	8.9	45.7	8.3	8.9	9.8
1974	124.5	125.3	114.7	21.1	20.3	115.5	37.7	7.6	1.8	43.5	9.0	1.4	0.4	10.0	7.4	0.3	0.1	7.6	44.9	11.8	10.7	44.7	8.4	7.3	9.8
1975	115.3	113.4	106.0	16.9	18.8	104.1	35.6	6.1	1.9	39.8	8.7	1.5	0.6	9.6	6.9	0.1	0.1	6.9	39.7	9.2	9.0	39.9	7.9	7.2	9.3
1976	134.4	134.7	124.2	21.0	20.7	124.5	40.7	8.2	2.0	46.9	9.9	1.8	0.6	11.1	8.0	0.2	0.2	8.0	47.9	10.8	9.0	49.7	8.8	8.9	10.2

¹ Less than 50,000 tons.
² Data may not add to totals because of rounding.
³ Includes hardwood, insulating board and particleboard.
⁴ Excludes woodpulp used in hardwood and insulating board.
⁵ Includes woodpulp and the woodpulp equivalent of paper and board except hardwood and insulating board.
⁶ Includes cooperage logs, poles, and piling, fence posts, hewn ties, round mine timbers, box bolts, excelsior bolts, chemical wood, shingle bolts, and miscellaneous items.
⁷ Preliminary estimates.
 Sources: Based on data published by the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Agriculture.

TABLE 6.—Average stumpage prices for sawtimber sold from National Forests, by selected species, 1950-76

(Dollars per thousand board feet)

Year and Quarter	Softwoods						Hardwoods					
	Douglas-fir ¹		Southern pine ²		Ponderosa pine ³		Western hemlock ⁴		All eastern hardwoods		Oak, white and red ⁵	
	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁶	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁶	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁶	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁶	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁶	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁶
1950	16.40	20.00	26.70	32.60	18.30	22.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1951	25.40	27.90	34.60	38.00	33.60	36.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1952	25.80	29.10	38.50	43.50	27.40	30.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1953	20.20	23.10	34.20	39.10	25.90	29.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1954	16.20	18.50	29.70	33.90	27.20	31.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1955	28.90	32.90	32.00	36.40	26.10	29.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1956	37.70	41.60	37.40	41.20	27.20	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1957	26.20	28.10	31.50	33.80	24.20	25.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1958	21.80	23.00	31.10	32.90	19.10	20.20	6.30	6.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
1959	36.80	38.80	35.20	37.10	20.60	21.70	11.10	11.70	21.10	22.30	16.30	17.20
1960	32.00	33.70	34.50	36.40	19.10	20.10	10.50	11.10	22.80	24.00	21.40	22.60
1961	27.60	29.20	26.80	28.40	12.10	12.80	9.70	10.30	18.00	19.00	23.40	24.70
1962	24.80	26.20	26.00	27.40	16.10	17.00	8.90	9.40	18.60	19.60	15.70	16.60
1963	27.90	29.50	25.10	26.60	15.80	16.70	10.40	11.00	21.50	22.80	17.00	17.90
1964	38.10	40.20	27.80	29.40	19.00	20.10	13.30	14.00	22.20	23.40	18.00	19.00
1965	42.60	44.10	31.70	32.80	19.80	20.50	19.10	19.80	25.00	25.90	21.30	22.00
1966	50.00	50.10	38.60	38.70	19.80	19.80	20.50	20.50	29.30	29.40	23.20	23.20
1967	41.70	41.70	38.30	38.30	22.20	22.20	21.80	21.80	27.00	27.00	16.80	16.80
1968	61.20	59.70	42.20	41.20	30.20	29.50	35.60	34.70	23.60	23.00	17.30	16.90
1969	82.20	77.20	51.70	48.50	71.00	66.70	45.10	42.30	30.20	28.40	28.20	26.50
1970	41.90	38.00	44.10	39.90	32.10	29.10	20.50	18.60	26.90	24.40	26.60	24.10
1971	49.10	43.10	52.20	45.80	37.60	33.00	20.60	18.10	24.60	21.60	21.20	18.60
1972	71.70	60.20	65.60	55.10	65.80	55.20	49.00	41.20	34.30	28.80	22.30	22.30
1973	138.10	102.50	93.40	69.30	92.30	68.50	99.20	73.60	46.00	34.10	43.60	32.40
1974	202.40	126.40	76.20	47.60	100.60	62.80	110.80	69.20	44.40	27.70	54.70	34.20
1st	203.10	136.10	103.50	69.40	120.00	80.40	114.10	76.50	32.70	21.90	47.70	32.00
2nd	243.70	157.70	63.10	40.80	130.80	84.70	124.10	80.30	51.60	33.40	59.10	39.30
3rd	220.90	133.60	82.00	49.60	93.00	56.30	140.00	84.60	49.60	30.00	65.10	39.40
4th	155.40	90.80	54.40	31.80	63.90	37.30	78.40	45.80	44.20	25.80	43.00	25.10
1975	169.50	96.90	57.00	32.60	71.20	40.70	68.80	39.30	34.00	19.40	29.70	17.00
1st	151.50	88.50	41.90	24.50	76.50	44.70	38.30	22.40	35.40	20.70	29.70	17.30
2nd	160.90	93.00	49.70	28.70	71.90	41.60	78.00	45.10	33.50	19.40	24.30	14.00
3rd	177.00	100.20	60.60	34.30	77.40	43.80	56.70	32.10	29.60	16.80	35.40	20.00
4th	182.40	102.10	74.30	41.60	66.30	37.40	74.10	41.50	38.70	21.70	36.30	20.30
1976	176.20	96.30	87.00	47.60	103.20	56.40	79.70	43.60	34.90	19.10	43.40	23.70
1st	205.80	114.70	81.70	45.50	43.10	24.00	84.00	46.80	27.60	15.40	28.60	15.90
2nd	173.20	95.10	89.30	49.00	106.00	58.20	75.90	41.70	38.00	20.90	48.00	26.40
3rd	142.60	77.40	85.10	46.20	71.60	38.90	76.50	41.50	26.90	14.60	43.60	23.70
4th	190.50	97.20	94.90	51.00	139.90	75.20	93.20	50.10	52.90	28.40	50.80	27.30

¹ Western Washington and western Oregon, average prices for the years 1950-56 include Bureau of Land Management timber sales.
² Southern Region.
³ California Region. Includes Ponderosa and Jeffrey Pine.
⁴ Pacific Northwest Region.
⁵ Eastern and Southern Regions.
⁶ Derived by dividing the price in current dollars by the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index of all commodities (1967=100).
 Note: All Forest Service National Forest prices in this table are the bid prices (including KV payments) for timber sold on a Scribner Decimal C log rule basis, except in the Northeastern States where international 1/4-inch log rule is used. Prices exclude timber sold by land exchanges and from land utilization project lands.
 Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (65). Data for 1910-49 in *The demand and price situation for forest products, 1964*, table 5. (50)

TABLE 7.—Volume and value of sawtimber stumpage sold from National Forests, by selected species and region, 1973¹

Species and region ²	Volume ³ (M bd. ft.)	Value ⁴ (Dollars)	Average price per M bd. ft. (Dollars)	Species and region ²	Volume ³ (M bd. ft.)	Value ⁴ (Dollars)	Average price per M bd. ft. (Dollars)
<i>Softwoods (western):</i>				<i>Softwoods not specified by species:</i>			
<i>Douglas-fir (West side):</i>				Northern	20,336	21,711	1.07
California	524,061	44,475,037	84.87	Rocky Mountain	1,769	232	.13
Pacific Northwest	1,614,695	222,954,125	138.08	Southwestern	1,051	1,394	1.33
Total	2,138,756	267,429,162	125.04	Intermountain	337	341	1.01
<i>Douglas-fir (East side):</i>				California	11,740	44,722	3.81
Northern	201,538	10,217,942	50.70	Pacific Northwest	22,933	332,617	14.50
Rocky Mountain	4,956	156,429	31.56	Total	58,166	401,017	6.89
Southwestern	23,505	1,017,595	43.29	Total western softwoods	8,317,133	719,421,348	86.50
Intermountain	143,656	11,803,627	82.17	<i>Softwoods (eastern):</i>			
Pacific Northwest	287,849	17,391,024	60.42	<i>Cedar:</i>			
Total	661,504	40,586,617	61.36	Eastern	599	10,665	17.80
<i>Ponderosa pine:</i>				<i>Spruce (Rd. W. B.):</i>			
Northern	53,693	3,572,535	66.54	Eastern	6,478	187,066	28.88
Rocky Mountain	102,164	3,265,283	31.96	<i>True fir:</i>			
Southwestern	302,436	19,958,143	65.99	Eastern	3,164	31,526	9.96
Intermountain	172,663	16,739,459	96.95	<i>Southern pine:</i>			
California	664,639	61,343,977	92.30	Southern	525,704	49,074,806	93.35
Pacific Northwest	750,699	58,305,553	77.67	Eastern	14,711	528,114	35.90
Total	2,046,294	163,184,950	79.75	Total	540,415	49,602,920	91.79
<i>Sugar and western white pine:</i>				<i>Red and eastern white pine:</i>			
Northern	123,379	8,130,768	65.90	Southern	7,780	478,833	61.55
Intermountain	880	99,950	113.58	Eastern	17,635	783,490	44.43
California	247,541	22,106,565	89.30	Total	25,415	1,262,323	49.67
Pacific Northwest	61,493	3,561,183	57.91	<i>Eastern hemlock:</i>			
Total	433,293	33,898,466	78.23	Southern	1,851	76,566	41.36
<i>Lodgepole Pine:</i>				Eastern	2,541	40,092	15.78
Northern	128,105	4,909,080	38.32	Total	4,392	116,658	26.56
Rocky Mountain	49,960	1,306,522	26.15	<i>Softwoods not specified by species:</i>			
Intermountain	80,658	2,616,244	32.44	Southern	4,060	113,616	27.98
California	8,856	109,990	12.42	Eastern	1,193	22,044	18.48
Pacific Northwest	124,607	4,790,102	38.44	Total	5,253	135,660	25.83
Total	392,186	13,731,938	35.01	Total, eastern softwoods	585,716	51,346,818	87.66
<i>Western hemlock:</i>				Total, softwoods	8,902,849	770,768,166	86.58
Northern	15,539	662,131	42.61	<i>Hardwoods (western):</i>			
Pacific Northwest	653,910	64,891,290	99.24	<i>Adler:</i>			
Alaska	40,707	246,201	6.05	Pacific Northwest	4,528	98,664	21.79
Total	710,156	65,799,622	92.66	<i>Aspen:</i>			
<i>Cedar:</i>				Rocky Mountain	8,776	13,295	1.51
Northern	46,724	2,113,782	45.24	Southwestern	1,479	5,413	3.66
California	126,454	10,967,625	86.73	Total	10,255	18,708	1.82
Pacific Northwest	102,885	15,100,353	146.77	<i>Hardwoods not specified by species:</i>			
Alaska	1,943	24,984	12.86	Pacific Northwest	721	3,365	4.67
Total	278,006	28,206,744	101.46	Other regions	335	3,012	8.99
<i>Larch:</i>				Total	1,056	6,377	6.04
Northern	149,794	9,930,117	66.29	Total, western hardwoods	15,839	123,749	7.81
Intermountain	2,080	75,119	36.11	<i>Hardwoods (eastern):</i>			
Pacific Northwest	28,005	1,509,530	53.90	<i>Oak:</i>			
Total	179,879	11,514,766	64.01	Southern	27,415	937,403	34.19
<i>Spruce:</i>				Eastern	9,025	245,354	27.19
Northern	53,908	3,546,117	65.78	Total	36,440	1,182,757	32.46
Rocky Mountain	34,348	964,143	28.07	<i>White oak:</i>			
Southwestern	6,603	359,667	54.47	Southern	7,358	311,534	42.34
Intermountain	33,268	2,329,261	70.02	Eastern	3,132	141,766	45.26
Pacific Northwest	26,280	2,156,396	82.05	Total	10,490	453,300	43.21
Alaska	31,250	236,857	7.58	<i>Red and black oak:</i>			
Total	185,657	9,592,441	51.67	Southern	13,498	879,409	65.15
<i>True fir:</i>				Eastern	20,547	611,084	29.74
Northern	112,915	5,211,367	46.15	Total	34,045	1,490,493	43.78
Rocky Mountain	11,615	206,271	17.76				
Southwestern	26,066	1,128,953	43.31				
Intermountain	48,003	3,961,478	82.53				
California	579,313	40,690,650	70.24				
Pacific Northwest ⁵	455,324	33,876,906	74.40				
Total	1,233,236	85,075,625	68.99				

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7.—*Volume and value of sawtimber stumpage sold from National Forests, by selected species and region, 1973* ¹—Continued

Species and region ²	Volume ³ (M bd. ft.)	Value ⁴ (Dollars)	Average price per M bd. ft. (Dollars)	Species and region ²	Volume ³ (M bd. ft.)	Value ⁴ (Dollars)	Average price per M bd. ft. (Dollars)
<i>Maple:</i>				<i>Yellow poplar, basswood, and cucumber:</i>			
Eastern	14,411	1,035,827	71.88	Southern	14,783	1,003,668	67.89
<i>Red maple:</i>				Eastern	2,221	106,397	47.90
Eastern	2,202	147,421	66.95	Total	17,004	1,110,065	65.28
<i>Sugar maple:</i>				<i>Scarlet oak:</i>			
Eastern	4,933	461,716	93.60	Eastern	2,150	64,972	30.22
<i>Yellow birch:</i>				<i>Black cherry:</i>			
Eastern	7,196	821,381	114.14	Eastern	9,028	1,119,885	124.05
<i>Paper birch:</i>				<i>Hardwoods not specified by species:</i>			
Eastern	1,960	60,087	30.66	Southern	24,994	751,844	30.08
<i>Ash:</i>				Eastern	38,565	1,027,155	26.63
Eastern	2,070	167,052	80.70	Total	63,559	1,778,999	27.99
<i>Aspen:</i>				Total eastern hardwoods	216,380	9,957,706	46.02
Eastern	10,892	63,751	5.85	Total hardwoods	232,219	10,081,455	43.41
				Total softwoods and hardwoods	9,135,068	780,849,621	85.48

¹ Excludes pulpwood and miscellaneous products; also excludes timber sold by land exchanges and from land utilization project lands.

² Administrative regions of the Forest Service.

³ Scribner Decimal C log rule except in the Northeastern States where International 1/4-inch log rule is used.

⁴ Bid prices including KV payments.

⁵ Includes 35,331 thousand board feet of noble fir at \$81.39 per M.

Note: The stumpage prices shown in this tabulation do not necessarily indicate values for any specific tract of public or private timber. Prices received for individual tracts may vary widely because of differences in timber quality, degree of competition, timber accessibility, variations in special costs, methods of allocating overhead costs by species, or other factors.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (65).

TABLE 8.—Volume and value of sawtimber stumpage sold from National Forests, by selected species and region, 1974¹

Species and region ²	Volume ³ (M bd. ft.)	Value ⁴ (Dollars)	Average price per M bd. ft. (Dollars)	Species and region ²	Volume ³ (M bd. ft.)	Value ⁴ (Dollars)	Average price per M bd. ft. (Dollars)
<i>Softwoods (western):</i>				<i>True fir:</i>			
<i>Douglas-fir (West side):</i>				<i>Northern</i>			
California	436,167	37,945,914	87.00	Rocky Mountain	101,561	3,220,450	31.71
Pacific Northwest	1,735,850	351,413,963	202.44	Southwestern	8,265	51,627	6.25
Total	2,172,017	389,359,877	179.26	Intermountain	11,926	337,414	28.29
<i>Douglas-fir (East side):</i>				California	15,373	1,744,414	113.47
Northern	132,279	4,223,829	31.93	Pacific Northwest ⁵	443,318	18,522,252	41.78
Rocky Mountain	3,129	61,166	19.55	Total	493,435	42,276,699	85.68
Southwestern	5,093	174,842	34.33	<i>Grand fir:</i>			
Intermountain	85,094	3,815,617	44.84	<i>Northern</i>			
Pacific Northwest	305,767	20,859,339	68.22	Total	19,886	450,503	22.65
Total	531,362	29,134,793	54.83	<i>Subalpine fir:</i>			
<i>Ponderosa pine and jeffrey pine:</i>				<i>Northern</i>			
Northern	24,251	1,848,690	76.23	Intermountain	9,184	144,639	15.75
Rocky Mountain	28,504	847,780	29.74	Total	651	327	.50
Southwestern	125,583	6,767,809	53.89	<i>Western red cedar:</i>			
Intermountain	53,588	4,852,210	90.55	<i>Northern</i>			
California	522,363	52,562,002	100.62	Total	10,010	161,460	16.13
Pacific Northwest	700,673	77,488,881	110.59	<i>Western larch:</i>			
Total	1,454,962	144,367,372	99.22	<i>Northern</i>			
<i>Sugar and western white pine:</i>				Total	44,770	1,339,635	29.92
Northern	127,617	15,036,286	117.82	<i>White fir:</i>			
California	204,410	21,252,609	103.97	<i>Southwestern</i>			
Pacific Northwest	60,300	7,940,452	131.68	Intermountain	1,000	1,000	1.00
Total	392,327	44,229,347	112.74	Total	5,086	102,594	20.17
<i>Lodgepole pine:</i>				Total	6,086	103,594	17.02
Northern	126,668	2,455,750	19.39	<i>Incense cedar:</i>			
Rocky Mountain	60,825	647,444	10.64	<i>California</i>			
Intermountain	59,795	723,588	12.10	Total	5,620	295,192	52.53
California	4,481	29,318	6.54	<i>Softwoods not specified by species:</i>			
Pacific Northwest	62,862	1,616,323	25.71	<i>Northern</i>			
Total	314,631	5,472,423	17.39	Rocky Mountain	20,049	43,709	2.18
<i>Western hemlock:</i>				Southwestern	7,345	5,799	.79
Northern	21,392	618,409	28.91	Intermountain	1,597	4,518	2.83
Pacific Northwest	677,822	75,103,544	110.80	California	1,253	1,711	1.37
Alaska	85,231	1,597,542	18.74	Intermountain	7,437	34,375	4.62
Total	784,445	77,319,495	98.57	Pacific Northwest	22,307	729,149	32.69
<i>Ponderosa pine:</i>				Alaska	203	227	1.12
Northern	8,519	233,658	27.43	Total	60,191	819,488	13.61
Rocky Mountain	22,023	313,644	14.24	<i>Total, western softwoods</i>			
Southwestern	54,308	1,487,478	27.39	Total	7,462,486	798,280,145	106.97
Intermountain	34,735	1,046,192	30.12	<i>Softwoods (eastern):</i>			
Total	119,585	3,080,972	25.76	<i>Spruce (Rd. W. B.):</i>			
<i>Cedar:</i>				<i>Eastern</i>			
Northern	35,467	1,043,643	29.43	Total	3,712	136,530	36.78
California	75,809	8,811,907	116.24	<i>True fir:</i>			
Pacific Northwest	72,024	15,628,696	216.99	<i>Eastern</i>			
Alaska	2,690	58,811	21.86	Total	627	23,405	37.33
Total	185,990	25,543,057	137.34	<i>Southern pine:</i>			
<i>Alaska cedar:</i>				<i>Southern</i>			
Alaska	701	72,517	104.43	Eastern	429,584	32,728,704	76.19
<i>Larch:</i>				Total	5,012	165,007	32.92
Northern	83,079	3,631,954	43.72	<i>Red and eastern white pine:</i>			
Pacific Northwest	21,214	234,075	11.03	<i>Southern</i>			
Total	104,293	3,866,029	37.07	Eastern	4,469	258,738	57.90
<i>Redwood:</i>				Total	11,565	647,032	55.95
California	99	2,165	21.87	<i>Eastern hemlock:</i>			
<i>Spruce:</i>				<i>Southern</i>			
Northern	45,741	1,787,013	39.07	Eastern	1,025	25,455	24.83
Rocky Mountain	41,868	665,265	15.89	Total	991	18,599	18.77
Southwestern	2,403	85,301	35.50	<i>Softwoods not specified by species:</i>			
Intermountain	21,612	891,327	41.24	<i>Southern</i>			
Pacific Northwest	20,839	1,353,128	64.93	Eastern	672	14,383	21.40
Alaska	39,335	1,582,370	40.23	Total	1,004	20,556	20.47
Total	171,798	6,364,404	37.05	Total	1,676	34,939	20.85
				<i>Total, eastern softwoods</i>			
				<i>Total, softwoods</i>			
				<i>Hardwoods (western):</i>			
				<i>Alder</i>			
				<i>Pacific Northwest</i>			

TABLE 8.—*Volume and value of sawtimber stumpage sold from National Forests, by selected species and region, 1974*¹—Continued

Species and region 2	Volume 3 (M bd. ft.)	Value 4 (Dollars)	Average price per M bd. ft. (Dollars)	Species and region 2	Volume 3 (M bd. ft.)	Value 4 (Dollars)	Average price per M bd. ft. (Dollars)
<i>Aspen:</i>				<i>Sugar maple:</i>			
Rocky Mountain	7,733	8,494	1.10	Eastern	6,414	487,041	75.93
Southwestern	600	1,712	2.85	<i>Yellow birch:</i>			
Pacific Northwest	630	4,277	6.79	Eastern	3,955	381,279	96.40
Total	8,963	14,483	1.62	<i>Paper birch:</i>			
<i>Hardwoods not specified by species:</i>				Eastern	844	27,906	33.06
California	5,076	18,030	3.35	<i>Ash:</i>			
Other regions	353	509	1.44	Eastern	1,675	128,294	76.59
Total	5,429	18,539	3.41	<i>Aspen:</i>			
Total, western hardwoods	16,420	63,398	3.86	Eastern	3,701	50,522	13.65
<i>Hardwoods (eastern):</i>				<i>Black cherry:</i>			
<i>Oak:</i>				Eastern	6,671	1,034,180	155.03
Southern	14,496	372,927	25.73	<i>Yellow poplar, basswood, and cucumber:</i>			
Eastern	13,561	343,556	25.33	Southern	8,524	431,568	50.63
Total	28,057	716,483	25.54	Eastern	1,092	78,373	71.75
<i>White oak:</i>				Total	9,616	509,941	53.03
Southern	3,575	108,132	30.25	<i>Beech:</i>			
Eastern	1,237	78,626	63.54	Eastern	728	8,139	11.17
Total	4,812	186,758	38.81	<i>Hardwoods not specified by species:</i>			
<i>Red and black oak:</i>				Southern	27,689	662,868	23.94
Southern	3,758	249,904	66.50	Eastern	13,689	534,841	39.07
Eastern	2,083	146,292	70.25	Total	41,378	1,197,709	28.95
Total	5,841	396,196	67.84	Total, eastern hardwoods	119,520	5,486,965	45.91
<i>Maple:</i>				Total, hardwoods	135,940	5,550,363	40.83
Eastern	2,916	232,165	79.62	Total, all softwoods and hardwoods	8,057,087	837,868,917	103.99
<i>Red maple:</i>							
Eastern	2,912	130,352	44.77				

¹ Excludes pulpwood and miscellaneous products; also excludes timber sold by land exchanges and from land utilization project lands.

² Administrative regions of the Forest Service.

³ Scribner Decimal C log rule except in the Northeastern States where International 1/4-inch log rule is used.

⁴ Bid prices including KV payments.

⁵ Includes 42,297 thousand board feet of noble fir at \$136.23 per M.

Note: The stumpage prices shown in this tabulation do not necessarily indicate values for any specific tract of public or private timber. Prices received for individual tracts may vary widely because of differences in timber quality, degree of competition, timber accessibility, variations in special costs, methods of allocating overhead costs by species, or other factors.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (65).

TABLE 9.—Volume and value of sawtimber stumpage sold from National Forests, by selected species and region, 1975 ¹

Species and region ²	Volume ³ (M bd. ft.)	Value ⁴ (Dollars)	Average price per M bd. ft. (Dollars)	Species and region ²	Value ³ (M bd. ft.)	Volume ⁴ (Dollars)	Average price per M bd. ft. (Dollars)
<i>Softwoods (western):</i>				<i>White fir:</i>			
<i>Douglas-fir (West side):</i>				Rocky Mountain	9,035	18,070	2.00
California	413,899	21,265,829	51.38	Southwestern	540	9,838	18.22
Pacific Northwest	1,859,458	315,196,013	169.51	Intermountain	17,690	54,847	3.10
Total	2,273,357	336,461,842	148.00	California	91,036	2,748,847	30.19
<i>Douglas-fir (East side):</i>				Pacific Northwest	231,615	8,628,023	37.25
Northern	118,045	1,705,238	14.45	Total	349,916	11,459,259	32.75
Rocky Mountain	3,404	14,030	4.12	<i>Grand fir:</i>			
Southwestern	26,802	248,421	9.27	Northern	118,389	373,224	3.15
Intermountain	102,530	981,817	9.58	Pacific Northwest	24,731	1,274,907	51.55
Pacific Northwest	326,002	11,178,693	34.29	Total	143,120	1,648,131	11.52
Total	576,783	14,128,199	24.49	<i>Subalpine fir:</i>			
<i>Ponderosa pine:</i>				Northern	35,870	525,476	14.65
Northern	51,927	1,165,058	22.44	Rocky Mountain	2,306	2,619	1.14
Rocky Mountain	153,750	1,157,833	7.53	Intermountain	2,725	153,291	56.26
Southwestern	227,112	4,617,770	20.33	Pacific Northwest	1,976	32,996	16.70
Intermountain	134,774	1,273,864	9.45	Total	42,877	714,382	16.66
California	145,178	10,030,698	69.09	<i>Shasta red fir:</i>			
Pacific Northwest	784,039	33,921,142	43.26	Pacific Northwest	21,820	2,629,373	120.50
Total	1,496,780	52,166,365	34.85	<i>True fir:</i>			
<i>Ponderosa and jeffrey pine:</i>				Rocky Mountain	3,037	8,667	2.85
Southwestern	54,934	2,109,976	38.41	Southwestern	10,659	76,985	7.22
Intermountain	2,288	7,134	3.12	Intermountain	5,730	5,730	1.00
California	371,999	26,802,721	72.05	California	481,170	8,522,628	17.71
Pacific Northwest	70,884	2,891,312	40.79	Pacific Northwest ⁵	111,869	9,604,696	85.85
Total	500,105	31,811,143	63.61	Total	612,465	18,218,706	29.75
<i>Sugar and western white pine:</i>				<i>Alaska cedar:</i>			
Northern	109,360	3,955,585	36.17	Alaska	1,862	206,323	110.81
Intermountain	2,217	6,651	3.00	<i>Larch:</i>			
California	206,775	20,474,967	99.02	Pacific Northwest	28,548	164,057	5.75
Pacific Northwest	62,041	6,030,941	97.21	<i>Western larch:</i>			
Total	380,393	30,468,144	80.10	Northern	107,250	2,181,304	20.34
<i>Lodgepole pine:</i>				<i>Spruce:</i>			
Northern	139,724	2,678,980	19.17	Northern	57,854	629,853	10.89
Rocky Mountain	52,149	170,572	3.27	Rocky Mountain	39,098	126,035	3.22
Intermountain	109,219	674,522	6.18	Southwestern	9,173	102,780	11.20
California	8,718	194,827	22.35	Intermountain	20,878	133,740	6.41
Pacific Northwest	81,713	1,258,141	15.40	Pacific Northwest	29,797	1,456,619	48.88
Total	391,523	4,977,042	12.71	Alaska	49,739	1,408,492	28.32
<i>Western hemlock:</i>				Total	206,539	3,857,519	18.68
Northern	22,157	43,988	1.99	<i>Redwood:</i>			
Pacific Northwest	745,569	51,265,798	68.76	California	7,212	1,429,944	198.27
Alaska	93,829	1,539,344	16.41	<i>Western red cedar:</i>			
Total	861,555	52,849,130	61.34	Northern	41,851	1,778,340	42.49
<i>Mountain hemlock:</i>				Pacific Northwest	78,280	6,035,510	77.10
Pacific Northwest	3,774	35,121	9.31	Alaska	1,841	1,852	1.01
<i>Cedar:</i>				Total	121,972	7,815,702	64.08
California	1,830	157,075	85.81	<i>Softwoods not specified by species:</i>			
<i>Port-Orford cedar:</i>				Northern	20,933	45,981	2.20
California	680	73,531	108.13	Rocky Mountain	11,306	13,903	1.23
Pacific Northwest	8,629	6,450,935	747.59	Southwestern	667	998	1.50
Total	9,309	6,524,466	700.88	Intermountain	1,084	1,084	1.00
<i>Incense cedar:</i>				California	12,977	116,037	8.94
California	76,096	6,038,645	79.36	Pacific Northwest	20,414	166,012	8.13
Pacific Northwest	23,663	698,209	29.51	Alaska	62	479	7.73
Total	99,759	6,736,854	67.53	Total	67,443	344,494	5.11
				Total, western softwoods	8,306,192	586,984,575	70.67

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 9.—*Volume and value of sawtimber stumpage sold from National Forests, by selected species and region, 1975*¹—Continued

Species and region ²	Volume ³ (M bd. ft.)	Value ⁴ (Dollars)	Average price per M bd. ft. (Dollars)	Species and region ²	Volume ³ (M bd. ft.)	Value ⁴ (Dollars)	Average price per M bd. ft. (Dollars)
<i>Softwoods (eastern):</i>				<i>Red maple:</i>			
<i>Cedar:</i>				Eastern	5,737	88,408	15.41
Eastern	836	19,299	23.09	<i>Sugar maple:</i>			
<i>Spruce (Rd. W. B.):</i>				Eastern	7,387	310,855	42.08
Eastern	4,106	61,545	14.99	<i>Yellow-birch:</i>			
<i>Pine:</i>				Eastern	6,564	537,964	81.96
Eastern	839	25,364	30.22	<i>Paper birch:</i>			
<i>Red pine:</i>				Eastern	651	9,210	14.14
Eastern	1,496	47,297	31.62	<i>Beech:</i>			
<i>Eastern white pine:</i>				Eastern	1,733	20,601	11.89
Eastern	1,616	28,511	17.64	<i>Ash:</i>			
<i>Red and eastern white pine:</i>				Eastern	1,573	100,882	64.15
Southern	6,162	189,271	30.72	<i>Yellow-poplar:</i>			
Eastern	11,798	407,819	34.57	Eastern	667	17,893	26.84
Total	17,960	597,090	33.25	<i>Yellow-poplar, basswood, and cucumber:</i>			
<i>Southern pine:</i>				Southern	8,175	326,272	39.91
Southern	441,207	25,154,427	57.01	<i>Aspen:</i>			
Eastern	9,959	256,136	25.72	Eastern	5,798	47,865	8.25
Total	451,166	25,410,563	56.32	<i>Black cherry:</i>			
<i>Eastern hemlock:</i>				Eastern	13,839	1,621,063	117.14
Southern	991	9,843	9.93	<i>Oak:</i>			
Eastern	1,026	10,869	10.59	Southern	18,497	225,062	12.17
Total	2,017	20,712	10.27	Eastern	31,358	596,343	19.02
<i>Softwoods not specified by species:</i>				Total	49,855	821,405	16.48
Southern	727	14,428	19.85	<i>White oak:</i>			
Eastern	1,088	37,878	34.81	Southern	5,565	134,845	24.23
Total	1,815	52,306	28.82	Eastern	2,562	79,931	31.20
Total, eastern softwoods	481,851	26,262,687	54.50	Total	8,127	214,776	26.43
Total, softwoods	8,788,043	613,247,262	69.78	<i>Red and black oak:</i>			
<i>Hardwoods (western):</i>				Southern	6,769	228,278	33.73
<i>Alder:</i>				Eastern	3,765	111,236	29.54
Pacific Northwest	671	15,242	22.72	Total	10,534	339,514	32.23
<i>Aspen:</i>				<i>Basswood:</i>			
Rocky Mountain	14,608	18,169	1.24	Eastern	1,074	37,831	35.22
Southwestern	1,114	6,012	5.40	<i>Elm:</i>			
Intermountain	1,147	2,388	2.08	Eastern	4,538	93,533	20.61
Total	16,869	26,569	1.58	<i>Hardwoods not specified by species:</i>			
<i>Hardwoods not specified by species:</i>				Southern	21,100	512,652	24.30
California	2,341	130,941	55.93	Eastern	16,169	416,144	25.74
Other regions	61	220	3.61	Total	37,269	928,796	24.92
Total	2,402	131,161	54.60	Total, eastern hardwoods	168,326	5,710,147	33.92
Total, western hardwoods	19,942	172,972	8.67	Total, hardwoods	188,268	5,883,119	31.25
<i>Hardwoods (eastern):</i>				Total, softwoods and hardwoods	8,976,311	619,130,381	68.97
<i>Maple:</i>							
Eastern	4,805	193,279	40.23				

¹ Excludes pulpwood and miscellaneous products; also excludes timber sold by land exchanges and from land utilization project lands.

² Administrative regions of the Forest Service.

³ Scribner Decimal C log rule except in the Northeastern States where International 1/4-inch log rule is used.

⁴ Bid prices including KV payments.

⁵ Includes 35,520 thousand board feet of noble fir at \$115.98 per M.

Note: The stumpage prices shown in this tabulation do not necessarily indicate values for any specific tract of public or private timber. Prices received for individual tracts may vary widely because of differences in timber quality, degree of competition, timber accessibility, variations in special costs, methods of allocating overhead costs by species, or other factors.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (65).

TABLE 10.—*Volume and value of sawtimber stumpage sold from National Forests, by selected species and region, 1976*¹

Species and region 2	Volume 3 (M bd. ft.)	Value 4 (Dollars)	Average price per M bd. ft. (Dollars)	Species and region 2	Volume 3 (M bd. ft.)	Value 4 (Dollars)	Average price per M bd. ft. (Dollars)
<i>Softwoods (western):</i>				<i>Subalpine fir:</i>			
<i>Douglas-fir (West side):</i>				Northern	32,994	583,688	17.69
California	298,807	22,697,009	75.96	Rocky Mountain	573	2,169	3.79
Pacific Northwest	1,268,830	223,557,071	176.19	Intermountain	1,023	15,521	15.17
Total	1,567,637	246,254,080	157.09	Total	34,590	601,378	17.39
<i>Douglas-fir (East side):</i>				<i>Shasta red fir:</i>			
Northern	124,090	2,848,491	22.96	Pacific Northwest	28,530	2,097,222	73.51
Rocky Mountain	2,417	5,201	2.15	<i>True fir:</i>			
Southwestern	18,568	256,321	13.80	Southwestern	12,999	345,657	26.59
Intermountain	76,282	1,056,273	13.85	California	268,218	6,905,087	25.74
Pacific Northwest	230,006	8,877,709	38.60	Pacific Northwest ⁵	113,757	9,346,850	82.16
Total	451,363	13,043,995	28.90	Total	394,974	16,597,594	42.02
<i>Ponderosa pine:</i>				<i>Larch:</i>			
Northern	35,152	1,771,203	50.39	Pacific Northwest	36,670	744,214	20.30
Rocky Mountain	73,544	1,163,179	15.82	<i>Western larch:</i>			
Southwestern	199,491	8,696,674	43.59	Northern	125,322	6,624,602	52.86
Intermountain	75,071	2,351,919	31.33	<i>Spruce:</i>			
California	139,401	13,752,060	98.65	Northern	71,154	3,000,569	42.17
Pacific Northwest	628,337	49,953,440	79.50	Rocky Mountain	50,408	517,540	10.27
Total	1,150,996	77,688,475	67.50	Southwestern	16,339	163,830	10.03
<i>Ponderosa and jeffrey pine:</i>				Intermountain	34,874	347,536	9.97
Intermountain	5,641	230,331	40.83	Pacific Northwest	12,277	478,922	39.01
California	330,523	34,108,085	103.19	Alaska	5,520	233,725	42.34
Pacific Northwest	1,149	31,364	27.30	Total	190,572	4,742,122	24.88
Total	337,313	34,369,780	101.89	<i>Redwood:</i>			
<i>Sugar and western white pine:</i>				California	5	500	100.09
Northern	90,676	8,289,012	91.41	Pacific Northwest	5,010	736,921	147.09
California	140,523	26,072,610	185.54	Total	5,015	737,421	147.04
Pacific Northwest	50,011	5,642,978	112.83	<i>Western red cedar:</i>			
Total	281,210	40,004,600	142.26	Northern	53,138	2,435,877	45.84
<i>Lodgepole pine:</i>				Pacific Northwest	50,179	3,211,727	64.01
Northern	116,078	1,935,751	16.68	Total	103,317	5,647,604	54.66
Rocky Mountain	77,306	431,083	5.58	<i>Softwoods not specified by species:</i>			
Intermountain	56,364	464,665	8.39	Northern	36,286	138,964	3.83
California	10,770	70,048	6.50	Rocky Mountain	25,776	19,707	.76
Pacific Northwest	60,821	2,441,892	40.15	Intermountain	698	14,163	20.29
Total	320,339	5,343,439	16.68	California	10,081	97,682	9.69
<i>Western hemlock:</i>				Pacific Northwest	1,871	36,773	19.65
Northern	16,364	157,054	9.60	Other regions	405	16,220	40.05
Pacific Northwest	576,845	45,994,518	79.73	Total	75,117	323,509	4.31
Alaska	9,232	93,837	10.16	<i>Total, western softwoods</i>			
Total	602,441	46,245,409	76.76	<i>Softwoods (eastern):</i>			
<i>Mountain hemlock:</i>				<i>Cedar:</i>			
Pacific Northwest	16,299	344,395	21.13	Eastern	507	27,882	54.96
<i>Cedar:</i>				<i>Spruce (Rd. W. B.):</i>			
California	1,010	36,623	36.26	Eastern	1,867	26,132	14.00
<i>Port Orford cedar:</i>				<i>Pine:</i>			
Pacific Northwest	10,633	7,947,548	747.44	Eastern	771	16,341	21.21
<i>Incense cedar:</i>				<i>Jack Pine:</i>			
California	57,317	4,832,562	84.31	Eastern	1,891	33,495	17.71
Pacific Northwest	10,344	327,225	31.63	<i>Red pine:</i>			
Total	67,661	5,159,787	76.26	Eastern	778	22,212	28.54
<i>White fir:</i>				<i>Eastern white pine:</i>			
Rocky Mountain	847	2,470	2.92	Eastern	844	16,436	19.48
Intermountain	10,016	67,422	6.73	<i>Red and eastern white pine:</i>			
California	119,945	2,182,286	18.19	Southern	6,746	303,714	45.02
Pacific Northwest	142,677	8,366,770	58.64	Eastern	10,749	386,114	35.92
Total	273,485	10,618,948	38.83	Total	17,495	689,828	39.43
<i>Grand fir:</i>							
Northern	101,322	665,941	6.57				
Intermountain	14,102	84,134	5.97				
Pacific Northwest	36,695	1,314,856	35.83				
Total	152,119	2,064,931	13.57				

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 10.—*Volume and value of sawtimber stumpage sold from National Forests, by selected species and region, 1976—Continued*

Species and region ²	Volume ³ (M bd. ft.)	Value ⁴ (Dollars)	Average price per M bd. ft. (Dollars)	Species and region ²	Volume ³ (M bd. ft.)	Value ⁴ (Dollars)	Average price per M bd. ft. (Dollars)
<i>Southern pine:</i>				<i>Paper birch:</i>			
Southern	434,159	37,780,028	87.02	Eastern	1,932	24,839	12.86
Eastern	6,570	252,968	38.50	<i>Beech:</i>			
Total	440,729	38,032,996	86.30	Eastern	667	2,025	3.03
<i>Eastern hemlock:</i>				<i>Ash:</i>			
Southern	528	18,120	34.32	Eastern	936	38,187	40.80
Eastern	1,769	22,104	12.50	<i>Yellow poplar, basswood, and cucumber:</i>			
Total	2,297	40,224	17.51	Southern	5,156	270,412	52.44
<i>Softwoods not specified by species:</i>				<i>Aspen:</i>			
Southern	544	15,526	28.54	Eastern	4,479	64,860	14.48
Eastern	1,037	25,158	24.26	<i>Black cherry:</i>			
Total	1,581	40,684	25.73	Eastern	6,475	917,384	141.68
Total, eastern softwoods	468,760	38,946,230	83.08	<i>Oak:</i>			
Total, softwoods	6,695,373	566,183,906	84.56	Southern	16,401	346,976	21.16
				Eastern	19,262	443,779	23.04
<i>Hardwoods (western):</i>				Total	35,663	790,755	22.17
<i>Aspen:</i>				<i>White oak:</i>			
Rocky Mountain	5,329	5,410	1.02	Southern	4,132	158,234	38.29
Intermountain	658	1,206	1.83	Eastern	2,037	67,749	33.26
Total	5,987	6,616	1.11	Total	6,169	225,983	36.63
<i>Hardwoods not specified by species:</i>				<i>Red and black oak:</i>			
Northern	650	650	1.00	Southern	3,730	156,746	42.02
California	1,545	7,204	4.66	Eastern	2,513	155,433	61.86
Other regions	798	4,722	5.92	Total	6,243	312,179	50.00
Total	2,993	12,576	4.20	<i>Elm:</i>			
Total, western hardwoods	8,980	19,192	2.14	Eastern	5,969	143,665	24.07
<i>Hardwoods (eastern):</i>				<i>Hardwoods not specified by species:</i>			
<i>Maple:</i>				Southern	19,813	680,100	34.33
Eastern	5,761	211,435	36.70	Eastern	20,498	564,507	27.54
<i>Red maple:</i>				Total	40,311	1,244,607	30.88
Eastern	3,995	51,244	12.83	Total, eastern hardwoods	132,826	4,638,661	34.92
<i>Sugar maple:</i>				Total, hardwoods	141,806	4,657,853	32.85
Eastern	5,485	151,981	27.71	Total, softwoods and hardwoods	6,837,179	570,841,759	83.49
<i>Yellow birch:</i>							
Eastern	3,585	189,105	52.75				

¹ Excludes pulpwood and miscellaneous products; also excludes timber sold by land exchanges and from land utilization project lands.

² Administrative regions of the Forest Service.

³ Scribner Decimal C log rule except in the Northeastern States where International 1/4-inch log rule is used.

⁴ Bid prices including KV payments.

⁵ Includes 39,150 thousand board feet of noble fir at \$128.91 per M.

Note: The stumpage prices shown in this tabulation do not necessarily indicate values for any specific tract of public or private timber. Prices received for individual tracts may vary widely because of differences in timber quality, degree of competition, timber accessibility, variations in special costs, methods of allocating overhead costs by species, or other factors.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (65).

TABLE 11.—Average stumpage prices for sawtimber sold from private lands in Louisiana,
by selected species, 1964–76

[Dollars per thousand board feet]

Year and quarter	Gums		Oaks		Ash		Southern pine	
	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹
1964: January–March	13.00	13.70	11.80	12.40	16.00	16.90	27.70	29.20
April–June	14.30	15.10	12.70	13.50	19.40	20.60	27.30	28.90
July–September	13.60	14.40	12.40	13.10	18.20	19.20	26.90	28.40
October–December	14.40	15.20	12.80	13.50	20.10	21.20	26.20	27.60
1965: January–March	16.00	16.80	15.40	16.10	22.00	23.10	27.70	29.00
April–June	16.10	16.70	15.90	16.50	21.30	22.10	28.50	29.60
July–September	16.70	17.20	16.00	16.50	23.00	23.70	28.40	29.30
October–December	19.50	20.00	17.00	17.40	24.00	24.60	29.00	29.70
1966: January–March	19.00	19.20	18.00	18.20	23.00	23.20	34.00	34.30
April–June	19.70	19.80	17.50	17.60	22.00	22.10	34.00	34.20
July–September	20.50	20.40	18.50	18.40	24.00	23.90	35.00	34.80
October–December	19.00	19.00	17.50	17.50	23.00	23.00	34.00	34.00
1967: January–March	20.50	20.50	18.30	18.30	22.70	22.70	35.20	35.20
April–June	19.60	19.70	17.60	17.70	23.10	23.20	36.40	36.50
July–September	19.00	19.00	17.70	17.70	23.90	23.90	37.70	37.70
October–December	18.80	18.70	17.00	16.90	23.50	23.40	37.90	37.80
1968: January–March	18.60	18.30	17.80	17.50	25.10	24.70	37.50	36.90
April–June	20.20	19.70	18.80	18.40	25.30	24.70	40.00	39.10
July–September	20.10	19.60	19.10	18.60	24.90	24.20	41.70	40.60
October–December	20.90	20.20	20.20	19.60	27.20	26.30	43.80	42.40
1969: January–March	22.00	21.00	20.60	19.70	29.10	27.80	50.10	47.80
April–June	23.00	21.70	20.30	19.10	35.00	33.00	53.80	50.70
July–September	22.50	21.00	21.10	19.70	32.30	30.20	48.60	45.40
October–December	22.70	21.00	22.50	20.80	30.90	28.60	48.20	44.60
1970: January–March	21.50	19.60	21.40	19.50	32.00	29.20	44.70	40.80
April–June	20.50	18.60	19.90	18.10	27.30	24.80	45.40	41.20
July–September	20.20	18.20	19.00	17.10	27.80	25.10	47.90	43.20
October–December	21.70	19.60	21.40	19.30	25.50	23.00	47.70	43.00
1971: January–March	21.80	19.40	21.20	18.80	27.60	24.50	51.40	45.70
April–June	21.20	18.60	19.90	17.50	25.10	22.10	53.00	46.60
July–September	21.30	18.60	20.20	17.60	27.40	23.90	59.80	52.10
October–December	23.20	20.20	21.80	19.00	26.50	23.10	59.80	52.10
1972: January–March	22.80	19.50	21.70	18.50	27.10	23.20	61.80	52.80
April–June	22.20	18.80	21.10	17.90	26.60	22.50	63.80	54.00
July–September	25.60	21.40	25.00	20.90	29.40	24.60	67.40	56.30
October–December	24.80	20.50	24.50	20.20	31.10	25.70	72.30	59.70
1973: January–March	27.60	21.70	26.50	20.80	36.30	28.60	76.00	59.80
April–June	31.10	23.30	29.00	21.80	37.90	28.50	83.80	62.90
July–September	35.80	25.80	33.20	23.90	46.90	33.80	88.50	63.80
October–December	34.50	24.70	32.20	23.00	45.10	32.20	88.50	63.30
1974: January–March	34.00	22.80	32.30	21.60	48.70	32.60	97.80	65.60
April–June	36.00	23.30	35.90	23.20	52.80	34.20	97.10	62.80
July–September	39.20	23.70	37.40	22.60	48.60	29.40	88.80	53.70
October–December	37.70	22.00	34.40	20.10	42.90	25.10	79.90	46.70
1975: January–March	34.40	20.10	32.90	19.20	45.40	26.50	76.80	44.90
April–June	35.00	20.20	35.20	20.30	47.00	27.20	79.60	46.00
July–September	35.60	20.10	33.40	18.90	45.80	25.90	85.40	48.30
October–December	36.40	20.50	35.00	19.70	44.50	25.10	84.40	47.60
1976: January–March	36.20	20.20	34.80	19.40	47.60	26.50	92.40	51.50
April–June	38.80	21.30	38.30	21.00	45.00	24.70	101.20	55.60
July–September	37.20	20.20	38.10	20.70	46.20	25.10	103.40	56.10
October–December	36.40	19.60	38.00	20.40	44.30	23.80	107.20	57.60

¹ Derived by dividing the price in current dollars by the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index of all commodities (1967=100).
Source: Louisiana Department of Agriculture, State Market Commission (26).

TABLE 12.—Average prices for saw logs sold by private owners in Louisiana,
by selected species, 1964–76

[Dollars per thousand board feet, f.o.b. mill]

Year and quarter	Gums		Oaks		Ash		Southern pine	
	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹
1964: January–March	40.40	42.60	38.60	40.70	43.40	45.80	48.70	51.40
April–June	42.40	44.90	39.20	41.50	47.60	50.40	48.60	51.50
July–September	41.30	43.60	39.60	41.80	47.70	50.40	47.90	50.60
October–December	42.00	44.30	40.00	42.20	47.20	49.70	47.60	50.20
1965: January–March	42.90	45.00	41.20	43.20	49.30	51.70	48.50	50.80
April–June	45.10	46.80	42.90	44.50	50.10	52.00	48.60	50.50
July–September	44.40	45.80	42.40	43.70	50.80	52.40	49.80	51.30
October–December	43.00	44.10	44.50	45.60	49.00	50.20	51.00	52.30
1966: January–March	49.00	49.40	47.00	47.40	53.00	53.50	54.00	54.50
April–June	49.00	49.20	45.50	45.70	52.00	52.30	55.00	55.30
July–September	49.50	49.20	48.00	47.70	53.00	52.70	58.00	57.70
October–December	50.00	50.00	46.00	46.00	54.00	54.10	56.00	56.10
1967: January–March	48.70	48.70	45.50	45.50	50.90	51.00	57.30	57.40
April–June	49.80	50.00	46.40	46.50	54.10	54.30	58.20	58.40
July–September	48.60	48.60	44.90	44.90	54.40	54.30	59.00	58.90
October–December	48.60	48.50	45.10	45.00	55.50	55.30	59.70	59.50
1968: January–March	48.20	47.40	45.80	45.00	55.70	54.80	61.30	60.30
April–June	47.20	46.10	46.10	45.10	54.70	53.50	62.60	61.20
July–September	49.50	48.20	46.60	45.40	54.50	53.10	63.80	62.10
October–December	49.90	48.30	47.60	46.10	56.80	55.00	66.90	64.80
1969: January–March	50.00	47.70	48.30	46.10	57.20	54.60	72.00	68.70
April–June	52.40	49.30	50.60	47.60	65.20	61.40	75.10	70.70
July–September	52.60	49.20	51.40	48.00	62.90	58.80	70.20	65.60
October–December	53.80	49.80	52.30	48.40	62.50	57.90	71.60	66.30
1970: January–March	52.90	48.30	51.40	46.90	63.10	57.60	66.60	60.80
April–June	50.80	46.10	50.90	46.20	56.90	51.70	66.70	60.60
July–September	51.50	46.50	49.90	45.00	57.20	51.60	70.30	63.40
October–December	52.60	47.40	50.10	45.10	58.80	53.00	70.20	63.20
1971: January–March	54.20	48.20	52.00	46.20	60.30	53.60	75.70	67.30
April–June	53.90	47.40	53.10	46.70	60.50	53.20	78.20	68.70
July–September	54.10	47.20	53.00	46.20	62.90	54.80	83.90	73.10
October–December	54.00	47.00	52.10	45.40	59.30	51.60	85.70	74.70
1972: January–March	56.30	48.10	54.50	46.60	62.40	53.30	87.90	75.10
April–June	56.80	48.10	56.20	47.50	61.80	52.30	89.60	75.80
July–September	58.00	48.40	56.80	47.40	64.40	53.80	93.80	78.40
October–December	58.40	48.20	56.40	46.50	65.00	53.60	101.00	83.30
1973: January–March	59.60	46.90	58.30	45.90	68.80	54.10	105.00	82.60
April–June	64.50	48.40	64.30	48.30	76.00	57.10	115.90	87.00
July–September	69.80	50.30	67.50	48.70	82.50	59.50	118.70	85.60
October–December	71.40	51.00	68.40	48.90	86.00	61.50	121.40	86.80
1974: January–March	74.70	50.10	70.50	47.30	93.60	62.70	130.80	87.70
April–June	76.80	49.70	76.00	49.20	95.40	61.70	131.20	84.90
July–September	85.40	51.60	84.20	50.90	89.40	54.10	121.60	73.50
October–December	84.30	49.20	76.50	44.70	85.80	50.10	114.80	67.10
1975: January–March	75.40	44.00	71.20	41.60	85.40	49.90	110.80	64.70
April–June	81.60	47.20	78.40	45.30	90.20	52.10	113.70	65.70
July–September	80.30	45.40	77.00	43.60	91.80	51.20	122.20	69.20
October–December	82.40	46.50	79.40	44.80	89.10	50.30	122.20	68.90
1976: January–March	84.60	47.20	85.90	47.90	93.80	52.30	128.00	71.30
April–June	84.10	46.20	84.10	46.20	91.60	50.30	138.20	75.90
July–September	88.50	48.00	87.90	47.70	93.30	50.60	140.80	76.40
October–December	90.10	48.40	90.00	48.40	93.60	50.30	145.10	78.00

¹ Derived by dividing the price in current dollars by the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index of all commodities (1967=100).
Source: Louisiana Department of Agriculture, State Market Commission (26)

TABLE 13.—*Douglas-fir saw-log prices, ¹ western Washington and northwest Oregon, 1950–75*

[Dollars per thousand board feet, Scribner log scale]

Year	Average ²		Grade					
			No. 1		No. 2		No. 3	
	Current dollars	1967 dollars ³	Current dollars	1967 dollars ³	Current dollars	1967 dollars ³	Current dollars	1967 dollars ³
1950	44.70	54.60	57.10	69.80	46.20	56.50	38.70	47.30
1951	47.90	52.60	60.20	66.10	49.40	54.20	41.70	45.80
1952	50.60	57.10	64.20	72.50	52.40	59.10	42.90	48.40
1953	48.00	54.90	62.30	71.30	49.70	56.90	41.10	47.00
1954	48.10	54.90	60.40	68.90	50.20	57.30	40.70	46.50
1955	52.20	59.50	64.50	73.50	54.60	62.20	44.80	51.00
1956	55.10	60.70	68.60	75.60	57.90	63.80	48.00	52.90
1957	52.80	56.60	66.20	71.00	56.00	60.00	46.00	49.30
1958	53.10	56.10	65.90	69.70	56.50	59.70	47.00	49.70
1959	57.70	60.90	68.30	72.00	61.50	64.90	51.20	54.00
1960	58.40	61.50	68.90	72.60	63.00	66.40	50.70	53.40
1961	57.50	60.80	68.10	72.10	63.00	66.70	50.20	53.10
1962	57.40	60.50	67.10	70.80	61.90	65.30	51.20	54.00
1963	58.50	61.90	67.30	71.20	62.70	66.30	52.70	55.80
1964	59.50	62.80	68.30	72.10	64.90	68.50	53.40	56.40
1965	63.00	65.20	72.20	74.70	67.90	70.30	55.40	57.30
1966	65.00	65.10	73.20	73.30	70.00	70.10	56.10	56.20
1967	68.90	68.90	72.70	72.70	73.40	73.40	57.90	57.90
1968	82.00	80.00	90.90	88.70	87.50	85.40	70.60	68.90
1969	98.70	92.70	109.70	103.00	107.80	101.20	86.70	81.40
1970	89.30	80.90	106.80	96.70	100.70	91.20	69.40	62.90
1971	90.20	79.20	110.60	97.10	100.10	87.90	75.00	65.80
1972	95.10	79.80	139.40	117.00	119.10	100.00	90.90	76.30
1973	172.30	127.90	226.70	168.30	207.00	153.70	138.60	102.90
1974	180.50	112.70	227.10	141.80	209.70	131.00	148.10	92.50
1975	168.70	96.40	241.60	138.10	197.60	113.00	146.10	83.50

¹ Prices are log transactions which may take place at a variety of points in the distribution process; e.g., at a river dump, reloading station or truck scaling station, or on delivery to a mill.² Includes mixed grades, ungraded and from 1972 grade 4.³ Derived by dividing price in current dollars by the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index of all commodities (1967=100).

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, reporting data collected by the Industrial Forestry Association (56).

TABLE 14.—*Saw-log prices in Wisconsin, by selected species and grade, 1950-76* ¹

[Dollars per thousand board feet, f.o.b. mill]

Year	Maple (hard)					Basswood				
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Woodsrun		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Woodsrun	
	Current dollars	Current dollars	Current dollars	Current dollars	1967 dollars ²	Current dollars	Current dollars	Current dollars	Current dollars	1967 dollars ²
1950 (spring and summer)	75.00	33.00	22.50	35.00	43.00	67.50	32.50	23.00	37.50	46.00
1951 (summer)	67.50	42.50	25.00	40.00	44.50	75.00	40.00	25.00	41.00	45.50
1952 (winter)	85.00	37.50	26.50	55.00	61.50	82.50	40.00	26.50	62.50	70.00
(summer)	85.00	45.00	30.00	.....	.....	80.00	47.50	32.50	45.00	50.50
1953 (winter)	75.00	45.00	30.00	50.00	57.50	75.00	47.50	25.00	45.00	51.50
(summer)	75.00	52.50	30.00	47.50	54.00	77.50	47.50	25.00	45.00	51.00
1954 (winter)	77.50	47.50	30.00	45.00	51.50	80.00	45.00	27.50	45.00	51.50
(summer)	77.50	40.00	20.00	50.00	57.00	77.50	45.00	27.50	47.50	54.00
1955 (winter)	70.00	40.00	22.50	50.00	57.00	70.00	40.00	25.00	47.50	54.50
(summer)	82.50	40.00	22.50	50.00	57.00	70.00	40.00	22.50	47.50	54.00
1956 (spring)	80.00	40.00	22.50	50.00	55.00	70.00	40.00	22.50	47.50	52.50
(fall)	87.50	42.50	22.50	57.50	62.50	70.00	40.00	22.50	55.00	60.00
1957 (spring)	82.50	37.50	25.00	52.50	56.50	72.50	45.00	27.50	52.50	56.50
(fall)	77.50	45.00	21.50	50.00	53.50	70.00	45.00	22.50	47.50	50.50
1958 (spring)	92.50	42.50	22.50	47.50	50.00	72.50	37.50	17.50	47.50	50.00
(fall)	87.50	37.50	20.00	50.00	53.00	67.50	35.00	20.00	42.50	45.00
1959 (spring)	80.00	37.50	17.50	52.50	55.00	72.50	40.00	20.00	52.50	55.00
(fall)	90.00	50.00	27.50	52.50	55.50	70.00	45.00	25.00	42.50	45.00
1960 (spring)	90.00	52.50	30.00	57.50	60.50	80.00	37.50	20.00	45.00	47.50
(fall)	87.50	45.00	20.00	52.50	55.50	80.00	40.00	22.50	45.00	47.50
1961 (summer)	92.50	55.00	20.00	50.00	53.00	72.50	40.00	22.50	45.00	47.50
1962 (spring)	80.00	47.50	22.50	57.50	61.00	70.00	35.00	17.50	52.50	55.50
(fall)	90.00	42.50	30.00	57.50	60.50	77.50	37.50	20.00	50.00	52.50
1963 (summer)	97.50	47.50	27.50	55.00	58.00	80.00	45.00	20.00	50.00	53.00
1967 (spring)	107.50	50.00	30.00	65.00	65.00	90.00	50.00	30.00	60.00	60.00
(fall)	115.00	55.00	26.50	70.00	70.00	85.00	55.00	22.50	60.00	60.00
1968 (spring)	95.00	57.50	32.50	65.00	63.50	77.50	50.00	30.00	52.50	51.50
(fall)	102.50	70.00	30.00	60.00	58.00	75.00	57.50	30.00	52.50	51.00
1969 (spring)	122.00	57.50	32.50	67.50	63.50	95.00	55.00	32.50	58.50	55.00
(fall)	110.00	52.50	32.50	60.00	55.50	90.00	52.50	32.50	60.00	55.00
1970 (spring)	87.50	60.00	32.50	52.50	47.50	80.00	52.50	32.50	55.00	50.00
(fall)	97.50	65.00	40.00	57.50	52.00	83.50	60.00	40.00	62.50	56.50
1971 (spring)	99.50	45.00	27.50	72.50	63.50	80.00	45.00	27.50	62.50	55.00
(fall)	82.50	52.50	32.50	65.00	56.50	80.00	52.50	30.00	62.50	54.50
1972 (spring)	125.00	75.00	40.00	70.00	59.00	92.50	55.00	35.00	62.50	52.50
(fall)	115.00	60.00	40.00	77.50	65.00	101.00	55.00	30.00	70.00	59.00
1973 (spring)	145.00	80.00	52.50	80.00	59.00	110.00	72.50	52.50	80.00	59.00
(fall)	125.00	80.00	40.00	90.00	66.50	120.00	70.00	40.00	87.50	64.50
1975 (fall)	123.00	80.00	50.00	95.00	54.50	100.00	60.00	40.00	77.00	44.00
1976 (spring)	128.00	88.00	60.00	101.00	58.50	105.00	75.00	45.00	85.00	46.50
(fall)	140.00	80.00	45.00	115.00	63.00	120.00	75.00	40.00	100.00	54.50

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14.—*Saw-log prices in Wisconsin, by selected species and grade, 1950–76*¹—Continued

(Dollars per thousand board feet, f.o.b. mill)

Year	Yellow birch					Aspen				
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Woodsrn		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Woodsrn	
	Current dollars	Current dollars	Current dollars	Current dollars	1967 dollars ²	Current dollars	Current dollars	Current dollars	Current dollars	1967 dollars ²
1950 (spring and summer)	85.00	39.00	24.00	42.50	52.50	.....	.....	.....	29.00	35.50
1951 (summer)	75.00	47.50	35.00	47.50	52.50	.....	.....	.....	36.00	40.00
1952 (winter)	87.50	47.50	22.50	62.50	70.00	.....	.....	.....	34.00	38.00
..... (summer)	130.00	50.00	30.00	45.00	50.50	.....	.....	.....	40.00	45.00
1953 (winter)	135.00	50.00	32.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	40.00
..... (summer)	130.00	50.00	32.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.50	37.00
1954 (winter)	137.50	52.50	32.50	57.50	65.50	.....	.....	.....	33.50	38.00
..... (summer)	120.00	50.00	27.50	45.00	51.50	45.00	31.50	20.00	35.00	40.00
1955 (winter)	97.50	40.00	25.00	45.00	51.50	42.50	30.00	22.50	32.50	37.00
..... (summer)	120.00	40.00	25.00	50.00	57.00	42.50	30.00	22.50	32.50	37.00
1956 (spring)	122.50	42.50	22.50	52.50	58.00	55.00	27.50	22.50	34.00	37.50
..... (fall)	125.00	42.50	22.50	65.00	70.50	50.00	30.00	22.50	37.50	41.00
1957 (spring)	122.50	52.50	22.50	65.00	70.00	36.50	.....	.....	31.50	34.00
..... (fall)	132.50	55.00	21.50	47.50	50.50	40.00	30.00	24.00	41.50	43.50
1958 (spring)	142.50	55.00	22.50	60.00	63.50	42.50	22.50	10.00	32.50	34.50
..... (fall)	127.50	40.00	25.00	57.50	61.00	35.00	26.00	10.00	32.50	34.50
1959 (spring)	102.50	40.00	22.50	55.00	58.00	47.50	25.00	10.00	32.50	34.00
..... (fall)	140.00	50.00	27.50	60.00	63.50	60.00	.....	.....	35.00	37.00
1960 (spring)	162.50	47.50	25.00	75.00	79.00	52.50	30.00	20.00	32.50	34.00
..... (fall)	142.50	47.50	22.50	60.00	63.00	55.00	27.50	25.00	32.50	34.00
1961 (summer)	102.50	50.00	22.50	65.00	69.00	45.00	30.00	22.50	37.50	40.00
1962 (spring)	80.00	50.00	22.50	65.00	69.00	50.00	27.50	15.00	32.50	34.50
..... (fall)	147.50	50.00	22.50	67.50	71.00	45.00	32.50	.....	35.00	37.00
1963 (summer)	117.50	50.00	22.50	67.50	71.50	37.50	25.00	.....	32.50	34.50
1967 (spring)	140.00	60.00	30.00	87.50	88.00	37.50	35.00	35.00	40.00	40.00
..... (fall)	120.00	55.00	30.00	60.00	60.00	35.00	.....	.....	44.00	44.00
1968 (spring)	150.00	65.00	35.00	55.00	54.00	60.00	35.00	17.50	33.00	32.50
..... (fall)	165.00	87.50	32.50	60.00	58.00	45.00	30.00	.....	40.00	38.50
1969 (spring)	120.00	60.00	32.50	70.00	66.00	50.00	50.00	15.00	42.50	40.00
..... (fall)	141.00	57.50	35.00	77.50	72.00	50.00	45.00	30.00	37.50	34.50
1970 (spring)	85.00	55.00	27.50	60.00	54.50	45.00	37.50	22.50	40.00	36.50
..... (fall)	97.50	62.50	45.00	65.00	58.50	60.00	40.00	27.50	41.00	37.00
1971 (spring)	107.50	55.00	27.50	120.00	105.50	45.00	35.00	.....	47.50	41.50
..... (fall)	110.00	55.00	27.50	80.00	69.50	55.00	37.50	27.50	45.00	39.00
1972 (spring)	115.00	55.00	30.00	95.00	80.00	62.50	22.50	15.00	45.00	38.00
..... (fall)	80.00	60.00	30.00	82.50	69.00	50.00	35.00	17.50	52.50	44.00
1973 (spring)	155.00	87.50	52.50	95.00	70.00	65.00	45.00	30.00	55.00	40.50
..... (fall)	140.00	72.50	40.00	112.50	83.00	60.00	27.50	42.50	57.00	42.00
1975 (fall)	100.00	80.00	33.00	107.00	61.00	80.00	50.00	58.00	60.00	34.50
1976 (spring)	150.00	80.00	60.00	100.00	54.50	70.00	50.00	40.00	60.00	33.00
..... (fall)	160.00	80.00	40.00	145.00	79.50	70.00	60.00	40.00	60.00	33.00

¹ Data are not available for 1964, 1965, 1966, and 1974.² Derived by dividing the price in current dollars by the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index of all commodities (1967=100).

Source: University of Wisconsin, Forestry Department (101).

TABLE 15.—Average hourly earnings ¹ in timber-based industries and all manufacturing in the United States and selected States, 1950–76

UNITED STATES

Year	Lumber and wood products except furniture		Logging camps and logging contractors		Sawmills and planing mills		Millwork, veneer, plywood, and fabricated structural wood products		Paper and allied products		Furniture and fixtures		Manufacturing	
	Dollars	Index 1967=100	Dollars	Index 1967=100	Dollars	Index 1967=100	Dollars	Index 1967=100	Dollars	Index 1967=100	Dollars	Index 1967=100	Dollars	Index 1967=100
1950	1.30	54.9	.....	.....	1.20	53.3	1.38	54.3	1.40	48.8	1.28	54.9	1.44	50.9
1951	1.41	59.5	.....	.....	1.30	57.8	1.49	58.7	1.51	52.6	1.39	59.7	1.56	55.1
1952	1.49	62.9	.....	.....	1.38	61.3	1.57	61.8	1.59	55.4	1.47	63.1	1.65	58.3
1953	1.55	65.4	.....	.....	1.44	64.0	1.63	64.2	1.67	58.2	1.54	66.1	1.74	61.5
1954	1.57	66.2	.....	.....	1.46	64.9	1.68	66.1	1.73	60.3	1.57	67.4	1.78	62.9
1955	1.62	68.4	.....	.....	1.50	66.7	1.74	68.5	1.81	63.1	1.62	69.5	1.86	65.7
1956	1.69	71.3	.....	.....	1.58	70.2	1.80	70.9	1.92	66.9	1.69	72.5	1.95	68.9
1957	1.74	73.4	.....	.....	1.61	71.6	1.86	73.2	2.02	70.4	1.75	75.1	2.05	72.4
1958	1.79	75.5	.....	.....	1.63	72.4	1.93	76.0	2.10	73.2	1.78	76.4	2.11	74.6
1959	1.87	78.9	.....	.....	1.69	75.1	2.01	79.1	2.18	76.0	1.83	78.5	2.19	77.4
1960	1.89	79.7	.....	.....	1.71	76.0	2.05	80.7	2.26	78.7	1.88	80.7	2.26	79.9
1961	1.95	82.3	.....	.....	1.76	78.2	2.09	82.3	2.34	81.5	1.91	82.0	2.32	82.0
1962	1.99	84.0	.....	.....	1.83	81.3	2.14	84.3	2.40	83.6	1.95	83.7	2.39	84.5
1963	2.04	86.1	.....	.....	1.88	83.6	2.18	85.8	2.48	86.4	2.00	85.8	2.46	86.9
1964	2.11	89.0	.....	.....	1.98	88.0	2.26	89.0	2.56	89.2	2.05	88.0	2.53	89.4
1965	2.17	91.6	.....	.....	2.03	90.2	2.33	91.7	2.65	92.3	2.12	91.0	2.61	92.2
1966	2.25	94.9	.....	.....	2.12	94.2	2.42	95.3	2.75	95.8	2.21	94.8	2.72	96.1
1967	2.37	100.0	.....	.....	2.25	100.0	2.54	100.0	2.87	100.0	2.33	100.0	2.83	100.0
1968	2.57	108.4	.....	.....	2.47	109.8	2.72	107.1	3.05	106.3	2.47	106.0	3.01	106.4
1969	2.74	115.6	.....	.....	2.63	116.9	2.90	114.2	3.24	112.9	2.62	112.4	3.19	112.7
1970	2.96	124.9	.....	.....	2.84	126.2	3.12	122.8	3.44	119.9	2.77	118.9	3.36	118.7
1971	3.15	132.9	.....	.....	3.03	134.7	3.32	130.7	3.67	127.9	2.90	124.5	3.56	125.8
1972	3.31	140.0	.....	.....	3.20	142.2	3.49	137.4	3.94	137.3	3.06	131.3	3.81	134.6
1973	3.58	151.0	.....	.....	3.48	154.7	3.73	146.8	4.19	146.0	3.26	139.9	4.07	143.8
1974	3.91	165.0	.....	.....	3.79	168.4	4.03	158.7	4.50	156.8	3.49	149.8	4.40	155.5
1975	4.28	180.6	.....	.....	4.16	184.9	4.42	174.0	4.99	173.9	3.75	160.9	4.81	170.0
1976	4.71	198.7	.....	.....	4.61	204.9	4.86	191.3	5.43	189.2	3.98	170.8	5.19	183.4

WASHINGTON

1950	1.87	57.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75	50.9	1.54	53.3	1.73	51.3
1951	2.00	61.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.88	54.7	1.67	57.8	1.87	55.5
1952	2.12	64.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	58.1	1.76	60.9	1.97	58.5
1953	2.16	66.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.06	59.9	1.76	60.9	2.04	60.5
1954	2.19	67.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.12	61.6	1.80	62.3	2.09	62.0
1955	2.25	68.8	2.58	69.7	2.16	69.0	2.20	70.5	2.18	63.4	1.83	63.3	2.17	64.4
1956	2.35	71.9	2.69	72.7	2.25	71.9	2.26	72.4	2.26	65.7	1.92	66.4	2.27	67.4
1957	2.32	70.9	2.68	72.4	2.24	71.6	2.23	71.5	2.37	68.9	2.04	70.6	2.34	69.4
1958	2.37	72.5	2.76	74.6	2.25	71.9	2.30	73.7	2.41	70.1	2.15	74.4	2.43	72.1
1959	2.50	76.5	2.87	77.6	2.36	75.4	2.47	79.2	2.54	73.8	2.23	77.2	2.54	75.4
1960	2.54	77.7	2.96	80.0	2.40	76.7	2.46	78.8	2.64	76.7	2.34	81.0	2.63	78.0
1961	2.57	78.6	2.96	80.0	2.45	78.3	2.47	79.2	2.72	79.1	2.42	83.7	2.72	80.7
1962	2.61	79.8	2.98	80.5	2.49	79.6	2.53	81.1	2.82	82.0	2.50	86.5	2.81	83.4
1963	2.71	82.9	3.09	83.5	2.57	82.1	2.65	84.9	2.94	85.5	2.53	87.5	2.87	85.2
1964	2.88	88.1	3.25	87.8	2.72	86.9	2.81	90.1	2.99	86.9	2.55	88.2	2.98	88.4
1965	2.95	90.2	3.34	90.3	2.78	88.8	2.86	91.7	3.15	91.6	2.65	91.7	3.09	91.7
1966	3.09	94.5	3.47	93.8	2.91	93.0	3.00	96.2	3.33	96.8	2.76	95.5	3.25	96.4
1967	3.27	100.0	3.70	100.0	3.13	100.0	3.12	100.0	3.44	100.0	2.89	100.0	3.37	100.0
1968	3.48	106.4	3.88	104.9	3.34	106.7	3.33	106.7	3.71	107.8	3.01	104.2	3.57	105.9
1969	3.78	115.6	4.23	114.3	3.58	114.4	3.64	116.7	3.97	115.4	3.27	113.1	3.85	114.2
1970	4.10	125.4	4.72	127.6	3.87	123.6	3.82	122.4	4.29	124.7	3.68	127.3	4.06	120.5
1971	4.36	133.3	4.86	131.4	4.13	132.0	4.07	130.5	4.50	130.8	3.94	136.3	4.26	126.4
1972	4.60	140.7	5.27	142.4	4.35	139.0	4.34	139.1	4.98	144.8	4.09	141.5	4.53	134.4
1973	4.99	152.6	5.63	152.2	4.69	149.8	4.80	153.8	5.28	153.5	4.41	152.6	4.82	143.0
1974	5.41	165.4	6.12	165.4	5.12	163.6	5.15	163.1	5.69	165.4	4.69	162.3	5.23	155.2
1975	5.93	181.3	6.72	181.6	5.68	181.5	5.54	177.6	6.35	184.6	5.21	180.3	5.79	171.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 15.—Average hourly earnings¹ in timber-based industries and all manufacturing in the United States and selected States, 1950-76—Continued

NEW YORK

Year	Lumber and wood products except furniture		Logging camps and logging contractors		Sawmills and planing mills		Millwork, veneer, plywood, and fabricated structural wood products		Paper and allied products		Furniture and fixtures		Manufacturing	
	Dol-lars	Index 1967=100	Dol-lars	Index 1967=100	Dol-lars	Index 1967=100	Dol-lars	Index 1967=100	Dol-lars	Index 1967=100	Dol-lars	Index 1967=100	Dol-lars	Index 1967=100
1950	1.18	51.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.34	48.7	1.43	54.6	1.52	52.6
1951	1.30	56.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.46	53.1	1.55	59.2	1.63	56.4
1952	1.35	59.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.52	55.3	1.66	63.4	1.70	58.8
1953	1.40	61.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.61	58.5	1.74	66.4	1.79	61.9
1954	1.42	62.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.68	61.1	1.76	67.2	1.84	63.7
1955	1.45	63.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.76	64.0	1.79	68.3	1.90	65.7
1956	1.54	67.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.83	66.5	1.90	72.5	1.99	68.9
1957	1.67	72.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.94	70.5	1.98	75.6	2.08	72.0
1958	1.77	77.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	72.7	2.07	79.0	2.16	74.7
1959	1.81	79.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.08	75.6	2.10	80.2	2.23	77.2
1960	1.84	80.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.16	78.5	2.17	82.8	2.31	79.0
1961	1.89	82.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25	81.8	2.21	84.4	2.38	82.4
1962	1.92	83.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.31	84.0	2.25	85.9	2.44	84.4
1963	1.99	86.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.39	86.9	2.31	88.2	2.52	87.2
1964	2.08	90.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.48	90.2	2.37	90.5	2.60	90.0
1965	2.10	91.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.55	92.7	2.41	92.0	2.68	92.7
1966	2.21	96.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.65	96.4	2.49	95.0	2.77	95.8
1967	2.29	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.75	100.0	2.62	100.0	2.89	100.0
1968	2.43	106.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.90	105.5	2.71	103.4	3.06	105.9
1969	2.66	116.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.06	111.3	2.85	108.8	3.24	112.1
1970	2.89	126.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.29	119.6	3.01	114.9	3.46	119.7
1971	3.04	132.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.51	127.6	3.15	120.2	3.73	129.1
1972	3.21	140.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.71	134.9	3.36	128.2	3.98	137.7
1973	3.31	144.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.94	143.3	3.54	135.1	4.20	145.3
1974	3.56	155.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.20	152.7	3.81	145.4	4.53	156.8
1975	3.75	163.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.62	168.0	4.11	156.9	4.91	169.9
1976	4.02	175.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.98	181.1	4.38	167.2	5.27	182.4

ARKANSAS

1950 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.38	45.2	0.96	52.2	1.02	50.5
1951	0.98	54.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.47	48.2	1.00	54.3	1.09	54.0
1952	1.01	56.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.60	52.5	1.05	57.1	1.14	56.4
1953	1.05	58.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.70	55.7	1.08	58.7	1.21	59.9
1954	1.06	58.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.76	57.7	1.11	60.3	1.25	61.9
1955	1.07	59.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.82	59.7	1.11	60.3	1.29	63.9
1956	1.18	65.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.96	64.3	1.22	66.3	1.39	68.8
1957	1.22	67.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.09	68.5	1.28	69.6	1.46	72.3
1958	1.23	68.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.21	72.5	1.33	72.3	1.49	73.8
1959	1.27	70.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.29	75.1	1.37	74.5	1.52	75.2
1960	1.30	72.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.38	78.0	1.40	76.1	1.56	77.2
1961	1.35	75.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.46	80.7	1.43	77.7	1.61	79.7
1962	1.41	78.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.56	83.9	1.50	81.5	1.66	82.2
1963	1.46	81.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.62	85.9	1.54	83.7	1.72	85.1
1964	1.53	85.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.71	88.9	1.60	87.0	1.78	88.1
1965	1.58	87.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.78	91.1	1.65	89.7	1.83	90.6
1966	1.68	93.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.86	93.8	1.71	92.9	1.89	93.6
1967	1.80	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.05	100.0	1.84	100.0	2.02	100.0
1968	2.00	111.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.26	106.9	2.03	110.3	2.21	109.4
1969	2.09	116.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.38	110.8	2.14	116.3	2.33	115.3
1970	2.22	123.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.60	118.0	2.28	123.9	2.48	122.8
1971	2.38	132.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.79	124.3	2.39	129.9	2.63	130.2
1972	2.51	139.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.04	132.5	2.53	137.5	2.79	138.1
1973	2.82	156.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.30	141.0	2.71	147.3	3.01	149.0
1974	3.08	171.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.72	154.8	2.92	158.7	3.30	163.4
1975	3.32	184.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.26	172.5	3.20	173.9	3.59	177.7
1976	3.52	195.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.77	189.2	3.44	187.0	3.91	193.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 15.—Average hourly earnings¹ in timber-based industries and all manufacturing in the United States and selected States, 1950–76—Continued

MINNESOTA

Year	Lumber and wood products except furniture		Logging camps and logging contractors		Sawmills and planing mills		Millwork, veneer, plywood, and fabricated structural wood products		Paper and allied products		Furniture and fixtures		Manufacturing	
	Dol-lars	Index 1967=100	Dol-lars	Index 1967=100	Dol-lars	Index 1967=100	Dol-lars	Index 1967=100	Dol-lars	Index 1967=100	Dol-lars	Index 1967=100	Dol-lars	Index 1967=100
1950 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.44	46.9	.....	.....	1.44	48.5
1951 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.55	50.5	.....	.....	1.55	52.2
1952 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.65	53.7	.....	.....	1.66	55.9
1953 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.74	56.7	.....	.....	1.76	59.3
1954 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.80	58.6	.....	.....	1.82	61.3
1955 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.86	60.6	.....	.....	1.90	64.0
1956 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.95	63.5	.....	.....	1.99	67.0
1957 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.06	67.1	.....	.....	2.09	70.4
1958	2.70	78.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.13	69.4	2.14	77.5	2.19	73.7
1959	2.20	83.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.21	72.0	2.25	81.5	2.27	76.4
1960	2.25	85.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.29	74.6	2.31	83.7	2.36	79.5
1961	2.42	91.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.42	78.8	2.37	85.9	2.45	82.5
1962	2.45	92.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.49	81.1	2.47	89.5	2.52	84.8
1963	2.46	93.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.55	83.1	2.54	92.0	2.56	86.2
1964	2.43	92.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.64	86.0	2.59	93.8	2.64	88.9
1965	2.37	89.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.70	87.9	2.64	95.7	2.72	91.6
1966	2.43	92.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.82	91.9	2.50	90.6	2.80	94.3
1967	2.64	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.07	100.0	2.76	100.0	2.97	100.0
1968	2.81	106.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.25	105.9	2.91	105.4	3.13	105.4
1969	2.93	111.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.49	113.0	3.22	116.7	3.32	111.8
1970	3.19	120.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.65	118.9	3.44	124.6	3.54	119.2
1971	3.37	127.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.92	127.7	3.65	132.3	3.80	128.0
1972	3.72	140.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.18	136.2	3.75	135.9	4.00	134.7
1973	3.91	148.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.44	144.6	4.05	146.7	4.21	141.8
1974	4.64	175.8 ²	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.09	165.8	(2)	(2)	4.66	156.9
1975	4.95	187.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.59	182.0	(2)	(2)	5.10	171.7
1976	5.40	204.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.28	204.6	5.59	202.5	5.53	186.2

¹ Average hourly earnings for production or nonsupervisory workers.

² Combined with lumber and wood products.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (92).

TABLE 16.—*U.S. exports of logs by major species, 1950–76*¹

[Million board feet, log scale]

Year	Total	Softwoods				Hardwoods		
		Total	Douglas-fir	Port Orford cedar	Other	Total	Walnut	Other
1950	48.2	28.9	1.0	0.3	27.6	19.3	1.0	18.3
1951	79.4	57.9	2.4	.6	54.9	21.5	1.0	20.5
1952	63.7	44.4	4.2	1.9	38.3	19.2	.3	18.9
1953	115.1	86.0	12.4	3.5	70.0	29.2	.5	28.6
1954	139.5	106.4	12.8	13.8	79.8	33.1	.6	32.5
1955	166.2	144.2	9.8	10.7	123.7	22.0	1.2	20.8
1956	187.7	154.9	15.8	13.9	125.2	32.8	1.1	31.6
1957	139.3	107.3	8.1	22.8	76.4	32.0	1.4	30.6
1958	169.8	127.3	12.4	32.3	82.7	42.5	2.3	40.2
1959	204.6	167.6	20.8	39.2	107.7	37.0	3.7	33.2
1960	266.3	210.3	27.5	37.2	145.6	56.0	10.2	45.9
1961	481.8	432.2	66.8	61.2	304.2	49.5	7.2	42.4
1962	522.2	452.7	48.1	41.5	363.1	69.5	10.3	59.2
1963	951.3	879.6	71.6	63.9	744.1	71.8	16.5	55.3
1964	1,086.3	1,022.6	94.6	37.0	891.0	63.7	11.1	52.6
1965	1,192.8	1,111.4	111.3	39.1	961.0	81.4	23.6	57.9
1966	1,393.1	1,317.5	130.5	43.0	1,144.0	75.6	12.8	62.8
1967	1,970.7	1,873.6	272.0	34.6	1,567.0	97.1	16.4	80.7
1968	2,568.1	2,473.2	395.5	38.4	2,038.3	94.9	21.9	73.0
1969	2,397.0	2,316.8	380.6	40.7	1,895.6	80.2	20.6	59.5
1970	2,753.0	2,684.1	487.7	54.1	2,142.3	68.9	17.4	51.5
1971	2,292.4	2,233.4	448.1	40.2	1,745.1	59.0	12.9	46.2
1972	3,143.3	3,049.4	662.2	45.1	2,342.0	93.9	15.2	78.7
1973	3,221.6	3,107.2	899.2	29.7	2,178.3	114.4	16.1	98.2
1974	2,642.4	2,523.7	752.7	35.6	1,735.4	118.7	7.8	110.8
1975 ²	2,626.5	2,600.6	820.4	38.7	1,741.5	66.3	8.5	57.9
1976 ^{2,3}	3,249.9	3,155.7	1,022.4	38.4	2,094.9	94.3	7.4	86.9

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (82).

² Preliminary.³ Forest Service estimates.

TABLE 17.—*U.S. exports of logs by major region of destination, 1950–76*¹

[Million board feet, log scale]

Year	Total	Canada	Western Europe	Japan	Other
1950	48.2	42.5	3.6	.....	2.1
1951	79.4	71.8	4.7	1.4	1.6
1952	63.7	53.8	3.0	6.5	.4
1953	115.1	69.2	3.8	41.6	.6
1954	139.5	75.4	4.8	54.5	4.7
1955	166.2	138.4	8.9	18.0	.8
1956	187.7	160.2	5.7	20.5	1.2
1957	139.3	97.1	5.3	36.0	1.0
1958	169.8	112.6	7.7	47.9	1.6
1959	204.6	126.6	7.2	70.1	.7
1960	266.3	150.7	15.9	98.6	1.1
1961	481.8	99.6	16.3	364.8	1.1
1962	522.2	167.3	24.8	329.0	1.2
1963	951.3	209.3	32.2	691.1	18.8
1964	1,086.3	288.5	19.0	755.4	23.4
1965	1,192.8	352.9	29.4	804.4	6.2
1966	1,393.1	266.2	17.3	1,083.0	26.5
1967	1,970.7	335.8	20.8	1,583.6	30.6
1968	2,568.1	341.8	28.8	2,119.2	78.4
1969	2,397.0	324.6	29.9	2,007.8	34.8
1970	2,753.2	291.8	23.6	2,377.3	60.3
1971	2,292.4	343.6	20.8	1,847.1	80.9
1972	3,143.3	519.1	31.9	2,529.9	62.4
1973	3,221.6	417.8	42.0	2,634.7	127.1
1974	2,642.4	332.3	39.1	2,114.2	156.7
1975 ²	2,666.9	277.6	35.3	2,256.4	97.6
1976 ³	3,249.9	362.5	48.6	2,675.1	163.7

¹ Data may not add to total because of rounding.

² Preliminary.

³ Forest Service estimates.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (82).

TABLE 18.—*U.S. imports of logs by major species, 1950–76*¹

[Million board feet, log scale]

Year	Total	Softwoods	Hardwoods					Other
			Total	Mahogany	Catino	Philippine mahogany or lauan	Birch and maple	
1950	268.5	156.5	111.9	56.5	.....	.....	.....	55.4
1951	212.0	84.8	127.2	48.4	.....	.....	.....	78.8
1952	190.8	113.8	77.1	34.8	.....	.....	.....	42.3
1953	227.1	115.5	111.6	47.7	.....	.....	.....	63.9
1954	220.9	128.2	92.6	37.8	.....	29.5	.....	25.4
1955	198.8	79.4	119.3	50.8	.....	33.8	.....	34.7
1956	160.3	39.7	120.6	46.6	.....	37.9	.....	36.1
1957	131.3	40.5	90.9	27.8	.....	33.4	.....	29.7
1958	95.3	21.6	73.8	21.2	.....	17.9	.....	34.6
1959	98.2	25.4	72.8	22.5	.....	23.5	.....	26.8
1960	112.5	32.3	80.2	25.2	.....	16.8	.....	38.3
1961	105.7	57.1	48.6	15.5	.....	9.1	.....	24.0
1962	100.1	38.1	62.1	16.6	.....	15.4	.....	30.1
1963	97.9	44.1	53.9	13.7	4.5	8.7	1.8	25.2
1964	65.1	8.7	56.3	16.1	10.0	7.5	6.9	15.8
1965	68.1	13.5	54.6	12.8	11.4	11.0	6.2	13.2
1966	95.6	42.5	53.1	16.1	14.7	2.8	6.3	13.2
1967	76.9	33.9	43.1	10.5	9.7	4.6	6.6	11.6
1968	85.3	39.4	45.9	8.5	10.2	2.0	6.5	18.7
1969	81.8	41.7	40.2	6.5	7.3	3.1	7.6	15.7
1970	144.4	106.5	37.9	6.8	7.3	.7	8.2	14.9
1971	84.0	55.7	28.3	3.3	4.3	.2	8.7	11.8
1972	39.3	11.3	28.0	3.6	2.0	.7	7.9	13.8
1973	33.5	8.5	25.0	2.1	1.4	3.2	9.2	9.2
1974	76.6	45.6	31.0	3.4	.....	.9	12.3	14.4
1975 ²	85.5	68.5	17.0	1.6	.....	.3	7.2	7.8
1976 ^{2,3}	81.6	67.4	14.2	1.2	.....	.6	8.7	3.7

¹ Data may not add to total because of rounding.² Preliminary.³ Forest Service estimates.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (83).

TABLE 19.—*U.S. imports of logs by major region of origin, 1950–76*¹

[Million board feet, log scale]

Year	Total	Canada	Mexico and Central America	South America	Africa	Asia	Other
1950	268.5	173.0	29.1	4.1	41.4	20.8	0.1
1951	212.0	104.0	24.6	4.2	38.3	41.0	.1
1952	190.8	127.0	24.2	1.2	17.8	20.7	.1
1953	227.1	132.5	19.3	5.2	36.1	33.9	(2)
1954	220.9	139.1	13.5	10.1	26.5	31.6	.1
1955	198.8	92.0	15.0	13.7	39.5	38.6	(2)
1956	160.3	52.8	14.0	19.5	35.5	38.4	.1
1957	131.3	49.1	13.1	16.4	18.6	34.0	.2
1958	95.3	27.7	15.7	15.6	17.6	18.6	.1
1959	98.2	31.9	4.7	13.1	21.5	26.3	.7
1960	112.5	39.2	5.5	19.8	27.4	19.9	.7
1961	105.7	62.5	7.0	13.3	12.7	9.7	.6
1962	100.1	42.6	8.8	21.9	10.9	15.6	.3
1963	97.9	51.5	3.5	20.3	13.5	8.8	.3
1964	65.1	18.1	4.5	16.7	17.5	7.8	.4
1965	68.1	20.3	3.5	18.0	14.1	11.7	.6
1966	95.6	49.4	3.7	21.3	17.4	3.6	.2
1967	76.9	40.6	3.0	18.3	9.7	4.9	.3
1968	85.3	46.2	3.1	26.8	6.8	2.1	.3
1969	81.8	49.5	2.1	18.3	8.3	3.5	.2
1970	144.4	114.9	2.3	17.6	8.3	1.0	.3
1971	84.0	64.6	1.9	13.1	3.2	.9	.3
1972	39.3	17.3	2.6	13.9	3.8	1.4	.3
1973	33.5	17.8	3.0	2.9	4.8	4.8	.2
1974	76.6	57.0	2.2	1.5	5.1	9.3	1.5
1975 ³	85.5	80.3	1.1	.2	2.2	.5	1.2
1976 ^{3,4}	81.6	78.0	.....	.....	1.3	.7	1.5

¹ Data may not add to total because of rounding.² Less than 50,000 board feet.³ Preliminary.⁴ Forest Service Estimates.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (83).

TABLE 20.—Per capita consumption of timber products, by major product, 1950–76 ¹

Year	All products	Industrial, roundwood used for—									Fuelwood
		Total	Lumber	Plywood and veneer		Pulp products		Miscellaneous products ²			
				Cubic feet	Board feet (lumber tally)	Cubic feet	Board feet (local log rule)		Cubic feet	Cords	
1950	80.0	65.1	41.8	269	2.3	13.5	15.6	0.2	5.1	14.9	0.2
1951	78.6	64.2	38.9	250	2.6	14.9	17.8	.2	4.7	14.4	.2
1952	75.8	63.0	38.7	249	2.8	16.3	16.9	.2	4.4	12.7	.2
1953	74.5	62.6	37.7	243	3.1	18.1	17.3	.2	4.2	12.0	.2
1954	72.3	61.0	36.8	237	3.1	18.3	16.8	.2	4.0	11.3	.2
1955	73.8	63.3	37.5	242	3.7	21.9	18.1	.2	3.8	10.5	.1
1956	74.6	64.8	37.5	242	3.7	22.1	19.9	.3	3.6	9.8	.1
1957	65.9	56.8	31.6	204	3.5	20.8	18.2	.2	3.4	9.1	.1
1958	64.0	55.5	31.9	206	3.8	22.7	16.5	.2	3.2	8.5	.1
1959	68.2	60.4	35.2	228	4.4	26.6	17.6	.2	3.0	7.8	.1
1960	63.3	56.1	30.8	199	4.2	25.4	18.2	.2	2.8	7.2	.1
1961	61.0	54.4	29.9	193	4.5	26.9	17.3	.2	2.7	6.6	.1
1962	62.0	56.0	30.9	200	4.7	28.2	17.8	.2	2.5	6.0	.1
1963	63.3	57.7	32.0	207	5.0	30.3	17.9	.2	2.7	5.6	.1
1964	65.0	59.9	32.9	213	5.5	32.9	18.7	.2	2.8	5.1	.1
1965	66.1	61.4	32.7	212	5.8	34.9	20.0	.3	2.9	4.7	.1
1966	65.8	61.5	32.0	207	5.8	35.1	20.7	.3	2.9	4.3	.1
1967	62.4	58.5	30.1	195	5.7	34.4	20.0	.3	2.6	3.9	.1
1968	64.8	61.3	31.9	207	6.4	38.6	20.5	.3	2.4	3.5	(⁴)
1969	64.1	61.0	31.3	202	6.0	36.2	21.5	.3	2.2	3.1	(⁴)
1970	62.1	59.5	29.8	193	6.0	36.4	21.5	.3	2.1	2.6	(⁴)
1971	63.4	61.0	31.2	210	6.9	41.8	20.6	.3	2.2	2.4	(⁴)
1972	65.0	62.7	32.5	219	7.7	46.7	20.2	.3	2.3	2.3	(⁴)
1973	66.0	63.6	32.6	220	7.1	43.0	21.5	.3	2.4	2.4	(⁴)
1974 ³	61.1	58.7	28.2	189	5.9	35.8	22.5	.3	2.1	2.4	(⁴)
1975 ³	53.5	51.3	25.7	173	5.7	34.6	18.8	.3	2.0	2.2	(⁴)
1976 ³	63.3	60.9	30.4	205	6.5	39.4	20.9	.3	2.2	2.4	(⁴)

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.² Includes cooperage logs, poles and piling, fenceposts, hewn ties, round mine timbers, box bolts, excelsior bolts, chemical wood, shingle bolts, and miscellaneous items.³ Preliminary.⁴ Less than .05 cord.Sources: Based on data published by the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Agriculture. Data for 1900–49 in *The demand and price situation for forest products, 1964*, table 3. (50)

TABLE 21.—*Lumber production, imports, exports, and consumption, by softwoods and hardwoods, 1950-76*¹

Year	Domestic production				Imports			Exports			Apparent consumption			Per capita consumption		
	Total	Soft-woods	Hard-woods	Billion board feet	Total	Soft-woods ²	Hard-woods	Total	Soft-woods ²	Hard-woods	Total	Soft-woods	Hard-woods	Total	Soft-woods	Hard-woods
	Billion board feet	Billion board feet	Billion board feet		Billion board feet	Billion board feet	Billion board feet	Billion board feet	Billion board feet	Billion board feet	Billion board feet	Billion board feet	Billion board feet	Billion board feet	Billion board feet	Billion board feet
1950	38.0	30.6	7.4	3.1	3.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	40.9	33.4	7.5	269	219	50
1951	37.2	29.5	7.7	2.5	2.3	.3	.3	1.0	.9	.1	38.7	30.9	7.8	250	199	51
1952	37.5	30.2	7.2	2.3	.2	.2	.2	.7	.6	.2	39.2	31.9	7.3	249	203	46
1953	36.7	29.6	7.2	2.8	2.5	.2	.2	.6	.5	.1	38.9	31.6	7.3	243	197	45
1954	36.4	29.3	7.1	3.1	2.9	.2	.2	.7	.6	.1	38.7	31.5	7.1	237	194	44
1955	37.4	29.8	7.6	3.6	3.3	.3	.3	.8	.7	.2	40.1	32.5	7.6	242	196	46
1956	38.2	30.2	8.0	3.4	3.2	.3	.3	.8	.6	.2	40.9	32.8	8.1	242	194	48
1957	32.9	27.1	5.8	3.0	2.7	.2	.2	.8	.6	.2	35.0	29.2	5.8	204	170	34
1958	33.4	27.4	6.0	3.4	3.2	.2	.2	.7	.6	.2	36.1	30.0	6.1	206	171	35
1959	37.2	30.5	6.7	4.1	3.8	.3	.3	.8	.6	.2	40.5	33.7	6.8	228	189	38
1960	32.9	26.7	6.3	3.9	3.6	.3	.3	.9	.7	.2	36.0	29.6	6.4	199	164	35
1961	32.0	26.1	6.0	4.3	4.0	.2	.2	.8	.6	.2	35.5	29.5	6.0	193	160	33
1962	33.2	26.8	6.4	4.9	4.6	.3	.3	.8	.6	.1	37.3	30.8	6.5	200	165	35
1963	34.7	27.6	7.2	5.3	5.0	.3	.3	.9	.7	.1	39.2	31.8	7.3	207	166	39
1964	36.6	29.3	7.3	5.2	4.9	.3	.3	1.0	.8	.1	40.8	33.4	7.4	213	174	39
1965	36.8	29.3	7.5	5.2	4.9	.3	.3	.9	.8	.1	41.1	33.4	7.7	212	172	39
1966	36.6	28.8	7.7	5.2	4.8	.4	.4	1.0	.9	.2	40.8	32.8	8.0	207	167	41
1967	34.7	27.3	7.4	5.1	4.8	.3	.3	1.1	1.0	.2	38.8	31.1	7.6	195	157	38
1968	36.5	29.3	7.2	6.2	5.8	.3	.3	1.2	1.0	.1	41.5	34.0	7.4	207	170	37
1969	35.8	28.3	7.5	6.3	5.9	.4	.4	1.1	1.0	.1	41.0	33.2	7.8	202	164	39
1970	34.7	27.5	7.1	6.1	5.8	.3	.3	1.3	1.2	.1	39.5	32.1	7.3	193	157	36
1971	37.0	30.0	6.9	7.6	7.2	.4	.4	1.1	.9	.2	43.5	36.4	7.1	210	176	34
1972	37.7	31.0	6.8	9.4	9.0	.4	.4	1.5	1.2	.3	45.7	38.8	7.0	219	186	34
1973	38.6	31.6	7.0	9.6	9.0	.5	.5	2.0	1.8	.2	46.2	38.8	7.3	220	184	35
1974 ³	34.6	27.7	6.9	7.3	6.8	.4	.4	1.8	1.6	.2	40.1	32.9	7.1	189	155	34
1975 ³	32.6	26.7	5.9	5.9	5.7	.2	.2	1.6	1.4	.2	36.9	31.1	5.9	173	146	28
1976 ³	37.6	30.8	6.8	8.2	8.0	.3	.3	1.8	1.6	.2	44.1	37.2	6.9	205	173	32

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

² Includes small volumes of mixed species (not classified as softwoods or hardwoods).

³ Preliminary estimates.

Note: Estimates of lumber production for 1976 are based in part upon data published by the National Forest Products Association (26) and related associations (41, 42, 100)

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (74, 82, 83); U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Data for selected years 1899-1949 in *The demand and price situation for forest products, 1964*, table 7, (50)

TABLE 22.—*Lumber production, by section, and by softwoods and hardwoods, 1950–76*¹

[Billion board feet]

Year	All sections			North			South			West total ²
	Total	Soft-woods	Hard-woods	Total	Soft-woods	Hard-woods	Total	Soft-woods	Hard-woods	
1950	38.0	30.6	7.4	4.9	2.0	3.0	14.6	10.2	4.4	18.6
1951	37.2	29.5	7.7	5.0	1.7	3.3	13.3	8.9	4.4	18.9
1952	37.5	30.2	7.2	4.1	1.4	2.7	13.7	9.2	4.5	19.7
1953	36.7	29.6	7.2	5.0	1.5	3.5	11.8	8.1	3.7	19.9
1954	36.4	29.3	7.1	4.6	1.7	3.0	11.7	7.7	4.1	20.0
1955	37.4	29.8	7.6	4.5	1.5	3.0	12.2	7.7	4.5	20.7
1956	38.2	30.2	8.0	5.1	1.6	3.4	12.7	8.2	4.5	20.5
1957	32.9	27.1	5.8	4.1	1.8	2.2	10.3	6.7	3.5	18.6
1958	33.4	27.4	6.0	3.9	1.4	2.5	9.8	6.4	3.4	19.7
1959	37.2	30.5	6.7	4.2	1.5	2.7	11.0	7.0	3.9	22.0
1960	32.9	26.7	6.3	3.9	1.2	2.7	9.3	5.9	3.4	19.6
1961	32.0	26.1	6.0	3.7	1.2	2.5	9.1	5.8	3.4	19.2
1962	33.2	26.8	6.4	3.9	1.2	2.7	9.5	5.9	3.6	19.9
1963	34.7	27.6	7.2	4.2	1.3	2.9	10.2	6.1	4.1	20.3
1964	36.6	29.3	7.3	4.4	1.1	3.2	10.5	6.6	3.9	21.7
1965	36.8	29.3	7.5	4.4	1.1	3.3	10.8	6.8	4.0	21.6
1966	36.6	28.8	7.7	4.5	1.1	3.4	10.8	6.7	4.1	21.2
1967	34.7	27.3	7.4	4.4	1.1	3.4	10.5	6.6	3.9	19.8
1968	36.5	29.3	7.2	4.5	1.1	3.4	10.7	7.0	3.7	21.3
1969	35.8	28.3	7.5	4.6	1.1	3.5	11.1	7.3	3.8	20.1
1970	34.7	27.5	7.1	4.4	1.0	3.4	10.8	7.2	3.6	19.4
1971	37.0	30.0	6.9	4.4	1.1	3.3	11.3	7.9	3.5	21.3
1972	37.7	31.0	6.8	4.4	1.1	3.3	11.3	8.0	3.3	22.0
1973	38.6	31.6	7.0	4.6	1.1	3.5	11.4	8.0	3.4	22.6
1974 ³	34.6	27.7	6.9	4.4	1.1	3.3	10.4	7.0	3.4	19.7
1975 ³	32.6	26.7	5.9	4.2	1.2	3.0	9.7	7.0	2.8	18.7
1976 ^{3,4}	37.6	30.8	6.8	5.0	1.5	3.6	11.2	8.1	3.1	21.4

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.² Includes small volumes of western hardwoods—about 0.2 billion board feet in recent years.³ Preliminary estimates.⁴ Forest Service estimates.

Note: Estimates for 1976 are based in part upon data published by the National Forest Products Association (26) and related associations (41, 42, 100). The West includes: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. The South includes: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. The North includes the remaining 24 states.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (74); U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Data for selected years 1899–1949 in *The demand and price situation for forest products, 1964*, table 9 (50).

TABLE 23.—Wholesale price indexes for lumber, plywood, and building board, 1950-76

[1967 = 100]

Year	All lumber	Softwood lumber										Larch- fir dimen- sion, 1 standard and better		
		All softwood lumber	Douglas fir			Southern pine			Ponderosa pine				Shop— No. 2	
			All Douglas- fir lumber	Dimen- sion, con- struction, 25 percent standard green	Boards, utility, S-green	All southern pine lumber	Dimension		Boards		Boards			
							No. 1	No. 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3			No. 4
1950	86.6	88.1	87.8	92.1	120.8	88.3	77.8	79.2	91.5	96.1	100.0	115.6	91.4	
1951	93.7	95.6	96.1	101.4	124.2	94.7	83.2	86.0	98.3	104.4	110.1	131.2	100.5	
1952	91.3	95.2	95.1	100.6	123.0	93.0	84.3	87.9	98.9	103.2	114.8	133.0	106.1	
1953	90.5	93.2	93.6	98.4	118.2	90.5	85.0	86.6	96.9	101.3	111.9	140.0	106.5	
1954	88.9	91.8	89.2	93.6	108.8	90.3	83.9	82.2	91.0	94.2	99.7	136.2	112.3	
1955	94.5	97.7	97.5	103.2	125.4	94.2	87.7	87.3	97.1	100.9	109.6	131.8	115.3	
1956	96.5	98.5	97.0	102.0	114.5	97.5	90.6	90.7	101.3	104.0	109.4	127.3	115.5	
1957	90.9	92.6	87.3	89.5	89.5	93.7	90.6	90.7	95.6	95.4	100.0	122.0	105.3	
1958	89.5	90.8	85.7	88.1	100.3	92.3	88.8	90.0	94.8	96.3	96.3	118.1	101.9	
1959	96.4	98.7	97.7	102.4	122.4	95.4	92.1	93.4	99.5	103.3	109.0	128.6	115.4	
1960	92.1	92.7	89.3	94.5	91.7	93.9	92.9	94.0	95.7	94.6	104.1	104.5	111.5	
1961	87.4	87.9	85.6	91.7	85.1	89.9	90.2	91.1	89.6	86.0	96.5	107.6	91.2	
1962	89.0	90.1	88.1	93.1	93.4	89.8	89.9	90.8	90.0	87.2	93.7	101.5	96.9	
1963	91.2	92.1	91.5	94.5	101.2	89.5	89.6	89.6	89.4	89.1	93.7	104.2	103.0	
1964	92.9	93.3	93.1	92.9	101.4	89.6	90.3	89.9	89.6	89.6	91.0	93.5	111.7	
1965	94.0	93.1	92.3	93.1	94.1	91.2	91.3	91.7	91.1	90.8	93.7	91.3	112.9	
1966	100.1	97.7	96.8	96.9	100.1	100.2	99.0	99.4	101.5	103.6	96.4	100.2	111.2	
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1968	117.4	120.7	120.3	130.8	122.5	113.7	113.1	117.8	115.0	119.8	121.9	125.2	122.4	
1969	181.6	134.5	131.7	133.3	135.4	126.0	122.5	128.0	127.6	137.2	148.9	156.6	161.2	
1970	113.7	113.4	108.8	106.3	90.5	114.5	110.3	112.5	107.8	106.1	116.4	91.9	127.5	
1971	135.5	141.0	137.6	147.5	128.2	133.8	130.2	135.0	133.7	136.8	141.0	138.2	170.1	
1972	159.4	167.7	161.1	177.6	167.2	151.5	149.7	155.4	154.7	157.8	192.1	191.6	183.5	
1973	205.2	214.3	209.6	229.1	247.2	187.9	182.2	190.8	198.2	206.7	263.6	288.4	253.6	
1974	207.1	211.4	213.7	203.3	214.6	184.5	176.1	177.6	188.4	186.5	245.8	208.0	276.0	
1975	192.5	200.6	212.0	207.4	213.9	175.3	167.2	167.8	166.6	159.2	210.2	144.1	222.2	
January	176.5	178.3	185.8	168.7	157.7	161.1	157.3	150.6	144.7	124.3	186.1	123.4	195.5	
February	181.3	185.5	197.8	184.3	176.9	164.9	158.4	156.1	147.9	126.4	194.9	126.4	194.1	
March	182.3	188.3	199.3	185.5	180.9	167.6	161.1	158.9	150.8	136.4	220.7	128.1	199.3	
April	189.3	197.3	210.7	199.8	204.6	177.6	169.5	170.9	160.5	152.9	226.5	132.7	198.4	
May	200.7	211.4	228.7	240.3	227.4	186.2	177.6	181.3	174.0	169.8	254.8	148.2	208.3	
June	199.7	210.2	223.1	226.5	234.9	181.9	173.5	176.7	174.7	170.3	250.5	145.9	220.9	
July	196.8	206.6	220.5	219.1	240.5	178.9	166.7	173.1	174.5	169.8	214.2	147.7	213.4	
August	197.8	207.7	221.1	225.8	246.8	177.7	168.3	170.8	170.8	172.7	207.2	154.7	229.8	
September	196.6	205.6	215.9	207.1	240.0	177.6	168.8	170.7	171.5	172.7	193.4	152.2	237.2	
October	196.0	204.4	211.8	209.0	228.1	174.7	167.0	167.1	171.4	170.1	189.1	163.3	217.2	
November	193.1	201.5	208.7	205.0	213.9	175.2	167.0	165.6	176.5	169.9	186.8	162.4	208.0	
December	200.2	210.5	220.5	218.1	214.5	180.3	171.5	172.1	182.0	173.0	198.4	(3)	248.9	
1976	233.0	248.1	250.8	253.7	259.5	217.3	213.2	213.0	225.8	225.1	270.5	239.0	354.8	
January	210.1	222.4	230.1	226.7	251.6	191.3	181.6	183.3	190.5	182.8	226.0	187.8	221.8	
February	219.4	233.8	239.9	244.0	257.6	199.1	190.5	191.8	198.6	192.0	260.5	219.7	230.7	
March	230.4	247.7	249.1	252.9	268.6	219.0	212.4	214.4	217.7	214.2	291.3	235.3	332.4	
April	230.7	248.0	243.8	238.9	255.2	216.1	211.2	211.1	217.7	214.8	308.1	256.2	335.0	
May	227.3	243.4	238.1	223.8	243.7	216.2	211.9	212.5	219.7	217.3	278.4	246.1	370.0	
June	224.3	238.2	235.4	229.2	247.7	215.1	212.5	211.6	222.4	222.3	243.5	232.6	373.4	
July	231.2	243.7	247.2	242.2	256.3	217.4	211.1	214.0	225.1	224.4	237.1	224.5	371.7	
August	236.2	249.9	255.5	256.8	265.0	222.7	220.8	219.7	236.3	242.2	247.5	230.5	371.0	
September	244.3	260.0	267.1	265.0	265.0	227.3	227.4	225.1	245.1	250.1	267.8	252.9	368.8	
October	245.7	261.5	263.3	274.1	259.9	227.4	227.4	225.3	246.0	248.7	291.6	260.3	373.8	
November	244.3	259.5	262.1	274.1	262.2	225.2	224.8	221.5	244.3	241.6	291.6	265.0	373.7	
December	252.0	269.6	278.0	309.0	281.2	230.4	226.2	225.8	246.1	241.1	302.5	256.5	378.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 23.—Wholesale price indexes for lumber, plywood, and building board, 1950-76—Continued

[1967 = 100]

Year	Hardwood lumber					All ply-wood	Plywood			Board					
	All hard-wood lumber	Oak, red, flooring, select	Gum No. 1 common	Poplar No. 1 common	Birch No. 1 common		All softwood plywood	Softwood		Hardwood		Insulation			
								Interior, panel, 1/4-inch grade A-D	Exterior, panel, 3/8-inch grade A-C	Interior sheath- ing, 5/8-inch standard	All hardwood plywood	Birch, standard panel	All insulation board	Roof, 1 inch	All hard- board 2	Particle- board
1950	82.1	92.5	74.3	77.4	71.3	121.5	148.0	150.1	140.5	146.7	99.0	103.8	82.8	.....	.....
1951	86.2	101.0	74.7	83.1	74.4	131.4	157.1	157.1	152.7	156.5	108.3	111.8	87.3	.....	.....
1952	81.2	87.5	60.8	80.1	74.4	119.8	143.5	143.6	140.9	137.2	98.9	109.8	88.9	.....	.....
1953	82.8	88.2	72.6	82.1	76.4	124.8	144.0	143.5	138.9	145.2	105.8	115.8	93.4	.....	.....
1954	81.0	88.8	63.4	83.1	77.4	117.7	139.3	138.1	134.9	142.2	98.0	109.7	98.3	.....	.....
1955	85.7	99.5	61.5	83.1	79.5	120.4	143.3	142.1	138.2	150.1	100.2	111.4	100.7	.....	.....
1956	91.1	102.7	70.0	83.1	82.1	116.0	131.2	120.4	130.3	133.7	102.3	111.5	105.4	.....	.....
1957	86.3	92.1	64.9	81.7	83.6	110.0	118.6	118.8	120.7	118.0	101.3	107.4	108.9	.....	.....
1958	86.3	91.7	71.0	79.9	84.5	110.9	119.5	120.0	121.4	118.2	102.0	107.6	111.3	.....	.....
1959	89.9	97.6	71.6	79.9	84.6	115.5	127.3	127.5	127.3	125.4	103.8	108.0	114.3	121.3	103.1
1960	90.8	99.1	67.9	79.9	88.5	109.6	113.2	110.6	113.2	113.4	105.2	108.9	113.9	119.5	102.4
1961	86.2	93.0	64.6	79.9	89.7	107.3	110.0	107.0	110.0	110.8	103.8	106.5	112.6	116.2	103.8
1962	86.0	89.2	72.6	79.9	89.7	103.6	106.3	102.7	104.7	108.6	100.1	101.3	105.4	104.3	103.9
1963	88.8	95.2	76.1	82.5	90.0	104.8	108.9	107.1	108.7	108.8	99.6	100.3	108.4	101.4	104.7
1964	92.2	102.4	75.7	85.3	94.3	103.5	105.6	104.2	107.4	103.7	100.8	101.7	100.4	101.2	102.7
1965	97.4	107.8	81.5	86.2	95.7	103.5	105.7	103.9	106.7	104.8	100.5	101.4	98.2	98.1	102.6
1966	108.7	122.4	103.4	94.9	99.2	104.0	106.1	109.2	109.9	99.8	98.4	102.3	98.4	100.2	102.4
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	104.5	108.6	84.9	100.3	100.0	115.7	129.2	133.6	128.1	126.4	100.5	100.4	103.0	98.7	98.2
1969	120.1	126.7	85.7	103.3	99.8	122.5	139.2	140.3	144.8	132.8	104.0	100.4	108.8	100.2	99.3
1970	114.7	112.6	92.8	105.5	91.2	108.5	113.6	116.4	113.9	109.5	102.9	103.2	110.8	104.1	101.9
1971	113.5	113.5	97.0	105.4	88.3	114.7	127.2	131.2	126.7	121.4	100.7	100.7	115.1	102.5	101.9
1972	126.2	127.6	109.4	108.4	96.0	130.7	154.9	158.6	154.1	161.9	104.3	104.1	119.0	101.8	105.1
1973	167.0	201.9	143.4	150.4	123.1	155.2	194.0	201.8	213.0	184.3	112.7	113.6	121.7	103.9	101.1
1974	189.5	203.2	159.3	172.4	140.4	161.1	186.8	225.4	193.5	193.5	130.2	.....	133.9	130.1	118.2
1975	160.3	115.8	121.1	121.1	122.2	161.2	200.6	238.2	211.7	193.0	119.5	.....	144.0	154.0	90.0
January	169.1	162.1	129.3	137.4	133.4	146.4	173.4	219.6	186.2	160.9	117.3	.....	141.9	150.9	81.9
February	164.3	157.8	129.3	131.0	133.4	157.7	195.8	244.1	186.2	177.8	117.3	.....	150.9	157.8	84.8
March	158.5	157.8	118.2	118.2	128.2	156.7	244.4	244.1	211.5	169.9	117.3	.....	140.5	157.8	86.8
April	157.5	.....	108.3	115.0	123.1	165.1	209.9	257.6	234.3	183.7	119.1	.....	150.9	153.2	89.6
May	157.8	.....	108.3	115.0	123.1	172.6	223.2	266.8	241.6	206.9	119.1	.....	142.0	153.2	89.9
June	157.7	.....	108.3	111.8	120.5	162.3	204.9	241.1	217.3	207.3	119.1	.....	143.8	155.4	89.0
July	157.7	.....	108.3	111.8	120.5	161.0	202.6	244.6	197.7	208.9	119.1	.....	144.7	155.5	89.1
August	158.5	.....	111.8	115.0	115.4	158.6	196.3	234.6	197.7	208.1	119.1	.....	145.6	155.5	90.2
September	160.8	.....	111.8	118.2	115.4	162.1	203.0	231.8	203.6	197.0	119.1	.....	149.1	158.3	91.8
October	162.6	.....	111.8	124.6	115.4	159.3	192.3	224.8	193.5	197.0	123.1	.....	149.1	158.3	93.9
November	160.0	.....	118.8	127.8	120.5	163.0	199.1	230.0	201.8	193.2	121.1	.....	148.4	155.5	96.5
December	159.2	.....	124.4	127.8	120.5	169.6	211.2	239.9	216.9	201.7	123.1	.....	148.2	155.5	96.5
1976	176.0	.....	125.4	131.0	126.5	186.9	247.4	263.1	255.2	255.2	122.5	.....	160.8	165.3	131.4
January	162.8	.....	124.4	127.8	126.5	180.1	232.8	257.8	255.2	255.2	121.3	.....	149.9	157.8	116.8
February	165.4	.....	124.4	127.8	126.5	183.7	241.7	272.0	270.1	270.1	121.3	.....	153.7	157.8	125.9
March	167.2	.....	124.4	127.8	126.5	185.2	246.1	274.9	273.2	273.2	121.3	.....	153.7	157.8	126.8
April	167.7	188.6	124.4	127.8	126.5	184.9	243.9	269.8	265.4	265.4	121.3	116.3	158.5	164.8	96.6
May	167.9	187.0	124.4	127.8	126.5	183.0	239.6	262.9	254.6	254.6	122.1	116.9	162.7	168.0	127.1
June	171.4	187.0	124.4	127.8	126.5	176.4	226.3	244.1	222.1	222.1	122.6	117.5	164.9	168.0	95.5
July	182.1	187.8	132.8	134.2	130.8	180.8	237.7	244.5	226.0	226.0	122.6	117.5	164.5	168.0	133.2
August	183.3	195.9	129.3	134.2	130.8	187.5	247.8	260.0	251.3	251.3	122.6	117.5	164.5	168.0	98.3
September	185.2	205.0	129.3	134.2	133.4	191.0	256.1	264.1	257.6	257.6	123.2	118.2	165.6	168.0	135.5
October	186.1	211.6	122.3	134.2	133.4	190.2	254.5	262.5	253.9	253.9	123.7	118.9	165.6	168.0	97.2
November	186.6	214.8	122.3	134.2	133.4	194.4	262.9	265.8	258.4	258.4	123.7	118.9	165.1	168.0	138.3
December	186.6	210.7	122.3	134.2	133.4	205.1	283.1	278.6	277.4	277.4	123.7	118.9	165.6	171.8	98.8

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (93). Data for 1929-49 in *The demand and price situation for forest products 1964*, table 10. (50).

1 January 1959=100.

2 January 1958=100.

3 Not available.

TABLE 24.—Wholesale price indexes of selected timber products and competing materials, 1950–76

[1967=100]

Year	All com- modities	Lumber and wood products		Lumber		Softwood lumber		Hardwood lumber		Softwood plywood		Hardwood plywood	
		Actual	Relative ¹	Actual	Relative ¹	Actual	Relative ¹	Actual	Relative ¹	Actual	Relative ¹	Actual	Relative ¹
1950	81.8	89.3	109.2	86.6	105.9	88.1	107.7	82.1	100.4	148.0	180.9	99.0	121.0
1951	91.1	97.2	106.7	93.7	102.9	95.6	104.9	88.2	96.8	157.5	172.9	108.3	118.9
1952	88.6	94.4	106.5	91.3	103.0	95.2	107.4	81.2	91.6	143.5	162.0	98.9	111.6
1953	87.4	94.3	107.9	90.5	103.5	93.2	106.6	82.8	94.7	144.0	164.8	105.8	121.1
1954	87.6	92.6	105.7	88.9	101.5	91.8	104.8	81.0	92.5	139.3	159.0	98.0	111.9
1955	87.8	97.1	110.6	94.5	107.6	97.7	111.3	85.7	97.6	143.4	163.3	100.2	114.1
1956	90.7	98.5	108.6	96.5	106.4	98.5	108.6	91.1	100.4	131.2	144.7	102.3	112.8
1957	93.3	93.5	100.2	90.9	97.4	92.6	99.2	86.3	92.5	118.6	127.1	101.3	108.6
1958	94.6	92.4	97.7	89.5	94.6	90.8	96.0	86.3	91.2	119.5	126.3	102.0	107.8
1959	94.8	98.8	104.2	96.4	101.7	98.7	104.1	89.9	94.8	127.3	134.3	103.8	109.5
1960	94.9	95.3	100.4	92.2	97.2	92.7	97.7	90.8	95.7	113.2	119.3	105.2	110.9
1961	94.5	91.0	96.3	87.4	92.5	87.9	93.0	86.2	91.2	110.0	116.4	103.8	109.8
1962	94.8	91.6	96.6	89.0	93.9	90.1	95.0	86.0	90.7	106.3	112.1	100.1	105.6
1963	94.5	93.5	98.9	91.2	96.5	92.1	97.5	88.8	94.0	108.9	115.2	99.6	105.4
1964	94.7	95.4	100.7	92.9	98.1	93.3	98.5	92.2	97.4	105.6	111.5	100.8	106.4
1965	96.6	95.9	99.3	94.0	97.3	93.1	96.4	97.4	100.8	105.7	109.4	100.5	104.0
1966	99.8	100.2	100.4	100.1	100.3	97.7	97.9	108.7	108.9	106.2	106.4	101.3	101.5
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	102.5	113.3	110.5	117.4	114.5	120.6	117.7	104.3	101.8	129.2	126.0	100.5	98.0
1969	106.5	125.3	117.6	131.5	123.5	134.4	126.2	120.1	112.8	139.1	130.6	104.0	97.7
1970	110.4	113.7	103.0	113.7	103.0	113.4	102.7	114.7	103.9	113.6	102.9	102.9	93.2
1971	113.9	127.0	111.5	135.5	119.0	141.0	123.8	113.5	99.6	127.2	111.7	100.7	88.4
1972	119.1	144.3	121.2	159.4	133.8	167.7	140.8	126.2	106.0	154.9	130.1	104.3	87.6
1973	134.7	177.2	131.6	205.2	152.3	214.3	159.1	167.0	124.0	194.0	144.0	112.7	83.7
1974	160.1	183.6	114.7	207.1	129.4	211.4	132.0	189.5	118.4	186.8	116.7	130.2	81.3
1975	174.9	176.8	101.1	192.5	110.1	200.6	114.7	160.3	91.7	200.6	114.7	119.5	68.3
January	171.8	164.7	95.9	176.5	102.7	178.3	103.8	169.1	98.4	173.4	100.9	117.3	68.3
February	171.3	169.3	98.8	181.3	105.8	185.5	108.3	164.3	95.9	195.8	114.3	117.3	68.5
March	170.4	169.6	99.5	182.3	107.0	188.3	110.5	158.5	93.0	195.2	114.6	117.3	68.8
April	172.1	174.9	101.6	189.3	110.0	197.3	114.6	157.5	91.5	209.9	122.0	119.1	69.2
May	173.2	183.0	105.7	200.7	115.9	211.4	121.1	157.8	91.1	223.2	128.9	119.1	68.8
June	173.7	181.0	104.2	199.7	115.0	210.2	121.0	157.7	90.8	204.9	118.0	119.1	68.6
July	175.7	179.6	102.2	196.8	112.0	206.6	117.6	157.7	89.8	202.6	115.3	119.1	67.8
August	176.7	179.7	101.7	197.8	111.9	207.7	117.5	158.5	89.7	196.3	111.1	119.1	67.4
September	177.7	179.9	101.2	196.6	110.6	205.6	115.7	160.8	90.5	203.0	114.2	119.1	67.0
October	178.9	179.1	100.1	196.0	109.6	204.4	114.3	162.6	90.9	192.3	107.5	123.1	68.8
November	178.2	178.3	100.1	193.1	108.4	201.5	113.1	160.0	89.8	199.1	111.7	123.1	69.1
December	178.7	183.1	102.5	200.2	112.0	201.5	117.8	159.2	89.1	211.2	118.2	121.3	67.9
1976	182.9	205.5	112.4	233.0	127.4	248.1	135.6	176.0	96.2	247.4	135.3	122.5	67.0
January	179.4	190.5	106.2	210.1	117.1	222.4	124.0	162.8	90.7	232.8	129.8	121.3	67.6
February	179.3	196.0	109.3	219.4	122.4	233.8	130.4	165.4	92.2	241.7	134.8	121.3	67.6
March	179.6	202.3	112.6	230.4	128.3	247.7	137.9	167.2	93.1	246.1	137.0	121.3	67.5
April	181.3	203.3	112.1	230.7	127.2	248.0	136.8	167.7	92.5	243.9	134.5	121.5	67.0
May	181.8	202.3	111.3	227.3	125.0	243.4	133.9	167.9	92.4	239.6	131.8	122.1	67.2
June	183.1	199.8	109.1	224.3	122.5	238.2	130.1	171.4	93.6	226.3	123.6	122.6	67.0
July	184.3	203.7	110.5	231.2	125.4	243.7	132.2	182.1	98.8	233.7	126.8	122.6	66.5
August	183.7	207.5	113.0	236.2	128.6	249.9	136.0	183.3	99.8	247.8	134.9	122.6	66.7
September	184.7	212.7	115.2	244.3	132.3	260.0	140.8	185.2	100.3	256.1	138.7	123.2	66.7
October	185.2	213.6	115.3	245.7	132.7	261.5	141.2	186.1	100.4	254.5	137.4	123.7	66.7
November	185.6	214.6	115.6	244.3	131.6	259.5	139.8	186.6	100.5	262.9	141.6	123.7	66.6
December	187.1	219.9	117.5	252.0	134.7	269.6	144.1	186.6	99.7	283.1	151.3	123.7	66.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 24.—*Wholesale price indexes of selected timber products and competing materials, 1950-76—Continued*

[1967=100]

Year	Woodpulp		Paper		Container board		Insulation board		Hardboard Type II		Particleboard	
	Actual	Relative ¹	Actual	Relative ¹	Actual	Relative ¹	Actual	Relative ¹	Actual	Relative ¹	Actual	Relative ¹
1950	81.0	99.0	67.9	83.0	87.6	107.1	82.8	101.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1951	96.9	106.4	76.0	83.4	100.5	110.3	87.3	95.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
1952	94.5	106.7	79.1	89.3	98.6	111.3	88.9	100.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1953	92.4	105.7	80.1	91.6	99.9	114.3	93.4	106.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
1954	93.0	106.2	80.8	92.2	102.2	116.7	98.3	112.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1955	95.7	109.0	82.8	94.3	102.2	116.4	100.7	114.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1956	99.8	110.0	87.6	96.6	105.4	116.2	105.4	116.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1957	100.7	107.9	90.5	97.0	106.6	114.3	108.9	116.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1958	102.8	108.7	90.7	95.9	106.6	112.7	111.3	117.7	101.3	107.1	.....	.....
1959	102.8	108.4	91.5	96.5	106.6	112.4	114.3	120.6	102.2	107.8	.....	.....
1960	102.2	107.7	92.7	97.7	106.2	111.9	113.9	120.0	102.1	107.0	.....	.....
1961	96.9	102.5	92.9	98.3	97.2	102.9	112.6	119.2	102.0	107.9	.....	.....
1962	95.1	100.3	93.3	98.4	98.5	103.9	105.4	111.2	102.9	108.5	.....	.....
1963	93.6	99.0	93.1	98.5	100.9	106.8	103.0	109.0	103.8	109.8	.....	.....
1964	98.1	103.6	94.2	99.5	103.9	109.7	100.4	106.0	102.2	107.9	.....	.....
1965	100.1	103.5	94.6	97.9	103.9	107.6	98.2	101.7	102.1	105.7	.....	.....
1966	100.0	100.2	97.5	97.7	103.9	104.1	98.7	98.9	101.9	102.1	108.3	108.5
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	100.0	97.6	102.0	99.5	93.1	90.8	103.3	100.8	98.3	95.9	101.5	99.0
1969	100.0	93.9	105.5	99.1	97.2	91.3	109.0	102.3	99.8	93.7	120.5	113.1
1970	109.3	99.0	111.0	100.5	99.3	89.9	110.8	100.4	102.8	93.1	85.7	77.6
1971	112.0	98.3	114.1	100.2	100.3	88.1	115.1	101.1	101.1	88.8	84.2	73.9
1972	111.5	93.6	116.3	97.7	103.9	87.2	119.0	99.9	102.2	85.8	85.3	71.6
1973	128.3	95.2	121.4	89.6	113.4	84.2	121.7	90.4	105.2	78.1	95.1	70.6
1974	217.8	136.0	148.6	92.8	146.2	91.3	133.9	83.6	117.4	73.3	97.1	60.6
1975	283.4	162.0	172.9	98.4	171.5	98.1	144.0	82.3	117.7	67.3	90.0	51.5
January	282.6	164.5	173.3	100.9	171.9	100.1	141.9	82.6	118.7	69.1	81.9	47.7
February	282.6	165.0	173.4	101.2	171.9	100.4	140.5	82.0	118.7	69.3	84.8	49.5
March	284.8	167.1	173.3	101.7	171.9	100.9	140.0	82.2	117.6	69.0	86.8	50.9
April	284.1	165.1	173.1	100.6	171.7	99.8	141.5	82.2	113.3	65.8	89.6	52.1
May	284.3	164.1	172.6	99.6	170.8	98.6	142.0	82.0	117.0	67.6	89.9	51.9
June	282.5	162.6	172.5	99.3	171.0	98.4	142.8	82.2	117.6	67.7	89.0	51.2
July	283.6	161.4	172.4	98.1	172.3	98.1	143.8	81.9	119.7	68.1	89.1	50.7
August	283.4	160.4	172.4	97.6	171.3	96.9	144.7	81.9	118.6	67.1	90.2	51.0
September	283.2	159.4	172.4	97.0	172.4	97.0	145.6	81.9	116.3	65.4	91.8	51.7
October	283.2	158.3	173.0	96.7	172.4	96.4	149.1	83.3	118.3	66.1	93.9	52.5
November	283.1	158.9	172.9	97.0	170.3	95.6	148.4	83.3	118.3	66.4	96.5	54.2
December	283.7	158.8	173.7	97.2	170.4	95.4	148.2	82.9	118.6	66.4	96.5	54.0
1976	286.0	156.4	182.2	99.6	176.5	96.5	160.8	87.9	131.4	71.8	97.3	53.2
January	286.3	159.6	176.3	98.3	171.9	95.8	149.9	83.6	116.8	65.1	97.7	54.5
February	287.4	160.3	176.6	98.5	172.2	96.0	149.9	83.6	125.9	70.2	97.1	54.2
March	287.4	160.0	178.0	99.1	173.9	96.8	153.7	85.6	126.8	70.6	98.1	54.6
April	287.4	158.5	179.7	99.1	176.7	97.5	158.5	87.4	126.4	69.7	96.6	53.3
May	285.7	157.2	181.7	99.9	177.2	97.5	162.7	89.5	127.1	69.9	95.4	52.5
June	285.7	156.0	181.8	99.3	177.5	96.9	164.9	90.1	133.2	72.7	95.5	52.2
July	285.8	155.1	184.5	100.1	178.2	96.7	164.5	89.3	135.3	73.4	98.3	53.3
August	285.5	155.4	184.8	100.6	179.1	97.5	164.8	89.7	135.5	73.8	97.7	53.2
September	285.2	154.4	185.2	100.3	179.1	97.0	165.6	89.7	137.5	74.4	98.1	53.1
October	285.2	154.0	185.6	100.2	178.3	96.3	164.9	89.0	135.8	73.3	97.2	52.5
November	285.2	153.7	185.9	100.2	178.0	95.9	165.1	89.0	138.3	74.5	97.2	52.4
December	285.2	152.4	186.4	99.6	176.3	94.2	165.6	88.5	137.8	73.7	98.8	52.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 24.—*Wholesale price indexes of selected timber products and competing materials, 1950–76—Continued*

[1967=100]

Year	Metals and metal products		Steel structural shapes		Metal doors, and trim		Aluminum siding noninsulated		Galvanized carbon steel sheets		Flat glass		Concrete products	
	Actual	Relative ¹	Actual	Relative ¹	Actual	Relative ¹	Actual	Relative ¹	Actual	Relative ¹	Actual	Relative ¹	Actual	Relative ¹
1950	66.3	81.1	56.6	69.2	82.0	100.2	.....	.....	67.9	83.0	75.6	92.4	78.2	95.6
1951	73.8	81.0	60.0	65.9	90.1	98.0	.....	.....	75.2	82.5	80.3	88.1	83.3	91.4
1952	73.9	83.4	61.3	69.2	87.8	99.1	.....	.....	75.1	84.8	80.5	90.9	83.4	94.1
1953	76.3	87.3	64.7	74.0	91.4	104.6	.....	.....	73.3	83.9	85.0	97.3	85.5	97.8
1954	76.9	87.8	67.3	76.8	96.5	110.2	.....	.....	74.7	85.3	87.6	100.0	87.1	99.4
1955	82.1	93.5	71.0	80.9	103.9	118.3	.....	.....	79.0	90.0	90.1	102.6	88.0	100.2
1956	89.2	98.3	76.2	84.0	108.5	119.6	.....	.....	84.5	93.2	93.9	103.5	91.1	100.4
1957	91.0	97.5	87.7	94.0	104.8	112.3	.....	.....	86.9	93.1	95.5	102.4	93.6	100.3
1958	90.4	95.6	91.4	96.6	105.7	111.7	.....	.....	89.2	94.3	95.3	100.7	94.9	100.3
1959	92.3	97.4	93.4	98.5	100.7	106.2	.....	.....	91.8	96.8	95.2	100.4	96.1	101.4
1960	92.4	97.4	93.4	98.4	98.9	104.2	.....	.....	93.0	98.0	93.3	98.3	97.2	102.4
1961	91.9	97.2	93.4	98.8	98.4	104.1	108.7	115.0	93.0	98.4	92.3	97.7	97.2	102.9
1962	91.2	96.2	93.4	98.5	97.9	103.3	102.2	107.8	93.0	98.1	92.5	97.6	97.3	102.6
1963	91.3	96.6	94.1	99.5	95.5	101.1	98.9	104.7	95.6	101.2	93.7	99.2	96.5	102.1
1964	93.8	99.0	96.2	101.6	96.0	101.4	100.1	105.7	96.8	102.2	97.6	103.1	95.7	101.1
1965	96.4	99.8	96.2	99.6	95.4	98.8	98.2	101.7	100.0	103.5	96.2	99.6	96.3	99.7
1966	98.8	99.0	99.9	100.1	95.9	96.1	102.4	102.6	100.0	100.2	96.0	96.2	97.7	97.9
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	102.6	100.1	101.8	99.3	103.9	101.4	100.3	97.9	102.7	100.2	104.4	101.9	102.6	100.1
1969	108.5	101.9	108.1	101.5	108.4	101.8	100.9	94.7	105.7	99.2	109.2	102.5	106.5	100.0
1970	116.7	105.7	115.3	104.4	112.9	102.3	104.6	94.7	109.7	99.4	115.5	104.6	112.2	101.6
1971	119.0	104.5	126.8	111.3	118.0	103.6	105.2	92.4	114.9	100.9	123.9	108.8	120.6	105.9
1972	123.5	103.7	134.6	113.0	120.5	101.2	105.8	88.8	122.1	102.5	122.4	102.8	125.6	105.5
1973	132.8	98.6	140.7	104.5	124.5	92.5	109.4	81.2	122.8	91.2	121.4	90.1	131.7	97.8
1974	171.9	107.4	179.0	111.8	147.3	92.0	139.4	87.1	161.0	100.6	128.8	80.4	151.7	94.8
1975	185.6	106.1	216.3	123.7	164.8	94.2	150.1	85.8	187.7	107.3	139.2	79.6	170.5	97.5
January	185.5	107.9	220.5	128.4	161.8	94.2	153.5	82.8	185.1	107.7	135.0	78.6	167.1	97.3
February	186.3	108.8	220.5	128.7	161.2	94.1	153.5	89.6	185.1	108.1	135.0	78.8	168.1	98.1
March	186.1	109.2	220.5	129.4	189.9	111.4	153.5	90.1	185.1	108.6	135.0	79.2	169.0	99.2
April	185.7	107.9	219.4	127.5	160.2	93.1	146.3	85.0	184.9	107.4	138.5	80.5	169.9	98.7
May	185.1	106.9	210.5	121.5	160.2	92.5	146.3	84.5	183.9	106.2	138.0	79.7	170.0	98.2
June	184.5	106.2	210.5	121.2	160.1	92.2	146.3	84.2	183.9	105.9	135.9	78.2	170.3	98.0
July	183.4	104.4	210.5	119.8	160.5	91.4	146.3	83.3	184.0	104.7	140.2	79.8	171.2	97.4
August	184.3	104.3	210.5	119.1	162.9	92.2	146.3	82.8	184.0	104.1	141.3	80.0	171.3	96.9
September	185.5	104.4	210.5	118.4	163.5	92.0	151.7	85.4	184.0	103.5	141.3	79.5	171.2	96.3
October	187.2	104.6	220.7	123.4	164.4	91.9	152.6	85.3	197.3	110.3	143.4	80.2	172.3	96.3
November	187.0	104.9	220.7	123.9	166.1	93.2	152.6	85.6	197.3	110.7	143.3	80.4	172.6	96.9
December	187.1	104.7	220.7	123.5	167.0	93.4	152.6	85.4	197.3	110.4	143.3	80.2	173.1	96.9
1976	195.9	107.1	227.1	124.2	171.5	93.8	161.5	88.3	203.1	111.0	150.0	82.0	179.6	98.2
January	188.1	104.8	220.7	123.0	167.2	93.2	152.6	85.1	196.6	109.6	143.3	79.9	177.2	98.8
February	189.8	105.9	220.7	123.1	165.2	92.1	152.6	85.1	196.6	109.6	143.3	79.9	177.8	99.2
March	191.7	106.7	220.7	122.9	166.4	92.6	152.6	85.0	196.6	109.5	145.6	81.1	177.7	98.9
April	192.9	106.4	220.7	121.7	166.4	91.8	156.5	86.3	196.6	108.4	149.6	82.5	178.5	98.5
May	194.0	106.7	220.7	121.4	166.2	91.4	160.2	88.1	196.6	108.1	149.6	82.3	178.8	98.3
June	196.4	107.3	220.7	120.5	168.1	91.8	163.4	89.2	206.0	112.5	151.3	82.6	178.9	97.7
July	198.7	107.8	220.7	119.8	169.4	91.9	168.5	91.4	206.0	111.8	152.9	83.0	180.1	97.7
August	199.0	108.3	236.1	128.5	170.4	92.8	168.5	91.7	206.0	112.1	152.9	83.2	180.7	98.4
September	200.0	108.3	236.1	127.8	178.1	96.4	164.8	89.2	207.1	112.1	152.9	82.8	180.1	97.5
October	199.9	107.9	236.1	127.5	179.2	96.8	164.8	89.0	207.1	111.8	152.9	82.6	180.8	97.6
November	199.9	107.7	236.1	127.2	180.2	97.1	167.0	90.0	206.4	111.2	152.9	82.4	181.1	97.6
December	200.8	107.3	236.1	126.2	180.8	96.6	167.0	89.3	216.1	115.5	152.9	81.7	183.0	97.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 24.—*Wholesale price indexes of selected timber products and competing materials, 1950-76—Continued*

[1967=100]

Year	Ready-mixed concrete		Building Brick		Clay tile		Prepared asphalt roofing		Gypsum products		Soft surface floor covering		Hard surface floor covering	
	Actual	Relative ¹	Actual	Relative ¹	Actual	Relative ¹	Actual	Relative ¹	Actual	Relative ¹	Actual	Relative ¹	Actual	Relative ¹
1950			71.5	87.4	76.6	93.6	91.2	111.5	77.8	95.1	104.7	128.0	78.1	95.5
1951			76.2	83.6	82.5	90.6	94.4	103.6	87.4	95.9	131.2	144.0	83.4	91.5
1952			75.9	85.7	82.6	93.2	92.6	104.5	87.5	98.8	109.9	124.0	86.9	98.1
1953			77.1	88.2	83.8	95.9	96.6	110.5	90.1	103.1	111.1	127.1	89.4	102.3
1954			78.1	89.2	85.6	97.7	93.7	107.0	90.9	103.8	107.7	122.9	91.8	104.8
1955			81.0	92.3	88.2	100.5	95.5	108.8	90.9	103.5	110.6	126.0	93.9	106.9
1956			85.9	94.7	91.4	100.8	100.5	110.8	94.6	104.3	113.6	125.2	98.9	109.0
1957			87.0	93.2	91.6	98.2	110.1	118.0	94.6	101.4	116.3	124.7	99.6	106.8
1958	94.7	100.1	87.7	92.7	92.4	97.7	101.6	107.4	98.2	103.8	109.2	115.4	98.3	103.9
1959	95.8	101.1	89.9	94.8	93.9	99.1	104.9	110.7	99.0	104.4	109.7	115.7	98.2	103.6
1960	96.6	101.8	91.3	96.2	95.7	100.8	96.6	101.8	99.1	104.4	111.7	117.7	99.9	105.3
1961	96.8	102.4	91.5	96.8	96.4	102.0	104.0	110.1	101.0	106.9	108.7	115.0	101.2	107.1
1962	97.1	102.4	92.5	97.6	96.9	102.2	100.0	105.5	102.1	107.7	106.8	112.7	97.8	103.2
1963	96.9	102.5	93.6	99.0	96.9	102.5	94.9	100.4	102.5	108.5	105.4	111.5	99.0	104.8
1964	96.1	101.5	94.4	99.7	96.4	101.8	93.7	98.9	105.3	111.2	109.2	115.3	100.9	106.5
1965	96.5	99.9	95.6	99.0	96.7	100.1	98.0	101.4	101.2	104.8	105.5	109.2	101.7	105.3
1966	98.0	98.2	98.3	98.5	97.9	98.1	102.6	102.8	99.6	99.8	104.9	105.1	100.9	101.1
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	102.6	100.1	103.4	100.9	102.5	100.0	104.0	101.5	102.6	100.1	100.7	98.2	104.2	101.7
1969	107.2	100.7	107.8	101.2	105.9	99.4	105.8	99.3	103.5	97.2	100.7	94.6	100.9	94.7
1970	113.6	102.9	112.2	101.6	108.7	98.5	101.8	92.2	100.0	90.6	99.0	89.7	101.0	91.5
1971	122.7	107.7	117.4	103.1	112.4	98.7	126.5	111.1	106.8	93.8	96.5	84.7	104.2	91.5
1972	127.9	107.4	122.1	102.5	114.5	96.1	133.4	112.0	114.7	96.3	96.1	80.7	104.5	87.7
1973	133.3	99.0	130.9	96.6	119.1	87.9	138.3	102.1	120.9	89.2	101.0	75.0	105.2	77.6
1974	153.3	95.8	143.5	89.6	130.1	81.3	189.9	118.6	137.6	85.9	110.9	69.3	125.8	78.6
1975	171.8	98.2	160.5	91.8	145.4	83.1	217.9	124.6	144.0	82.3	114.6	65.5	148.5	84.9
January	167.3	97.4	151.0	87.9	141.3	82.2	210.0	122.2	143.7	83.6	115.0	66.9	143.9	83.8
February	168.6	98.4	154.2	90.0	141.3	82.5	210.0	122.6	143.7	83.9	115.0	67.1	143.1	83.5
March	169.9	99.7	155.0	91.0	141.3	82.9	210.0	123.2	145.6	85.4	115.0	67.5	143.1	84.0
April	171.0	99.4	155.4	90.3	145.6	84.6	220.5	128.1	144.0	83.7	114.8	66.7	143.1	83.2
May	171.2	98.8	156.6	89.8	145.6	84.1	220.5	127.3	143.5	82.8	114.2	65.9	143.3	82.7
June	171.6	98.8	159.9	92.1	145.6	83.8	220.5	126.9	143.4	82.6	114.2	65.7	143.3	82.5
July	172.9	98.4	160.7	91.5	145.6	82.9	220.5	125.5	140.8	80.1	114.3	65.1	145.9	83.0
August	172.9	97.8	163.0	92.2	145.6	82.4	217.7	123.2	143.2	81.0	114.1	64.6	155.0	87.7
September	172.8	97.2	165.6	93.2	147.0	82.7	220.1	123.9	143.8	80.9	114.4	64.4	155.0	87.2
October	174.0	97.3	167.5	93.6	148.6	83.1	223.6	125.0	145.2	81.2	114.6	64.1	155.0	86.6
November	174.5	97.9	168.7	94.7	148.6	83.4	220.5	123.7	146.9	82.4	114.6	64.3	155.0	87.0
December	175.2	98.0	168.7	94.4	148.6	83.2	220.5	123.4	144.3	80.7	114.6	64.1	156.0	87.3
1976	183.3	100.2	176.8	96.7	156.1	85.3	231.3	126.5	154.2	84.3	117.9	64.5	162.6	88.9
January	181.0	100.9	170.1	94.8	154.6	82.2	220.5	117.2	150.2	83.7	117.4	65.4	159.2	88.7
February	181.8	101.4	170.9	95.3	154.6	86.2	220.5	123.0	148.4	82.8	118.0	65.8	159.2	88.8
March	181.9	101.3	171.7	95.6	155.0	86.3	229.4	127.7	150.4	83.7	118.0	65.7	159.2	88.6
April	182.8	100.8	173.2	95.5	155.0	85.5	233.1	128.6	150.9	83.2	118.0	65.1	161.6	89.1
May	182.5	100.4	174.3	95.9	155.0	85.3	230.3	126.7	153.7	84.5	118.0	64.9	161.6	88.9
June	182.7	99.8	175.2	95.7	155.0	84.7	230.3	125.8	153.5	83.8	118.0	64.4	162.5	88.7
July	183.7	99.7	175.7	95.3	157.3	85.3	230.3	125.0	151.7	82.3	117.7	63.9	164.4	89.2
August	183.6	99.9	178.3	97.1	157.3	85.6	243.0	132.3	155.1	84.4	117.9	64.2	164.4	89.5
September	183.2	99.2	180.7	97.8	157.3	85.2	240.3	130.1	157.6	85.3	117.9	63.8	164.4	89.0
October	184.1	99.4	180.9	97.7	157.3	84.9	240.3	129.8	159.1	85.9	117.9	63.7	164.4	88.8
November	184.6	99.5	184.6	99.5	157.3	84.8	232.0	125.0	160.1	86.3	117.9	63.5	164.4	88.6
December	187.3	100.1	185.9	99.4	157.3	84.1	226.0	120.8	160.1	85.6	117.9	63.0	165.9	88.7

¹ Relative wholesale price indexes obtained by dividing the actual price index by the all commodity wholesale price index.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, (93).

TABLE 25.—*Relative*¹ *wholesale price indexes for all lumber, 1800–1976*

[1967=100]

Year	Index	Year	Index	Year	Index	Year	Index	Year	Index
1800	6.4	1840	16.1	1880	24.8	1920	53.8	1960	97.1
1801	6.6	1841	16.7	1881	26.6	1921	46.0	1961	92.5
1802	8.0	1842	16.5	1882	27.0	1922	51.6	1962	93.9
1803	6.8	1843	16.2	1883	26.8	1923	56.0	1963	96.5
1804	6.8	1844	17.0	1884	28.7	1924	51.0	1964	98.1
1805	7.0	1845	18.8	1885	29.4	1925	49.1	1965	97.3
1806	7.1	1846	17.7	1886	30.3	1926	48.8	1966	100.3
1807	7.6	1847	17.1	1887	30.4	1927	47.7	1967	100.0
1808	7.4	1848	17.9	1888	29.6	1928	45.4	1968	114.5
1809	7.0	1849	18.1	1889	29.6	1929	48.1	1969	123.6
1810	6.5	1850	19.0	1890	30.2	1930	48.2	1970	103.0
1811	6.5	1851	18.3	1891	29.7	1931	46.5	1971	119.0
1812	6.1	1852	20.1	1892	30.9	1932	44.0	1972	133.8
1813	5.5	1853	19.4	1893	30.5	1933	52.4	1973	152.3
1814	4.7	1854	19.0	1894	33.7	1934	54.9	1974	129.4
1815	8.2	1855	20.0	1895	31.5	1935	49.9	1975	110.1
1816	9.1	1856	20.5	1896	33.2	1936	52.5	1976	127.4
1817	8.0	1857	21.1	1897	32.2	1937	56.4		
1818	7.5	1858	21.0	1898	32.5	1938	54.3		
1819	8.6	1859	20.5	1899	33.3	1939	58.8		
1820	9.6	1860	20.5	1900	34.4	1940	63.7		
1821	9.5	1861	19.9	1901	35.0	1941	68.3		
1822	9.0	1862	18.2	1902	34.3	1942	65.6		
1823	9.7	1863	17.4	1903	36.3	1943	66.6		
1824	9.8	1864	17.4	1904	33.9	1944	71.8		
1825	10.2	1865	16.2	1905	36.0	1945	71.2		
1826	10.9	1866	20.3	1906	42.6	1946	71.7		
1827	11.0	1867	21.6	1907	40.6	1947	93.5		
1828	11.5	1868	22.3	1908	38.9	1948	98.1		
1829	11.4	1869	21.8	1909	36.2	1949	94.4		
1830	11.2	1870	22.3	1910	34.4	1950	105.9		
1831	11.2	1871	23.6	1911	36.9	1951	102.9		
1832	11.1	1872	24.0	1912	37.3	1952	103.0		
1833	11.6	1873	24.4	1913	38.9	1953	103.5		
1834	12.8	1874	24.1	1914	37.0	1954	101.5		
1835	11.3	1875	23.0	1915	35.3	1955	107.6		
1836	10.3	1876	23.6	1916	32.4	1956	106.4		
1837	14.7	1877	23.8	1917	30.9	1957	97.4		
1838	15.4	1878	23.8	1918	32.1	1958	94.6		
1839	14.6	1879	25.5	1919	41.1	1959	101.7		

¹ Derived by dividing the "Actual" price index by the "All commodities" price index.

Source: 1800–1914, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station (12); 1915–76, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (93).

TABLE 26.—U.S. imports of lumber, by softwoods and hardwoods and country of origin, 1950–76¹
(Million board feet)

Year	All species ²					Softwoods					Hardwoods				
	Total	Canada	Mexico	Other	Total ³	Canada ³	Mexico	Other	Total	Canada	Mexico	Other	Total	Canada	Mexico
1950	3,423.5	3,102.2	208.0	113.3	3,140.2	2,899.5	191.4	49.3	283.2	202.7	16.6	64.0	283.2	202.7	16.6
1951	2,511.6	2,240.3	135.5	135.8	2,250.0	2,080.2	119.0	50.8	261.6	160.1	16.5	84.9	261.6	160.1	16.5
1952	2,481.6	2,257.7	106.0	117.9	2,266.9	2,139.9	92.1	35.0	214.7	117.9	13.9	82.9	214.7	117.9	13.9
1953	2,759.4	2,541.2	83.8	134.3	2,526.8	2,409.6	73.0	44.2	232.6	131.7	10.9	90.1	232.6	131.7	10.9
1954	3,063.1	2,844.1	80.0	139.0	2,854.6	2,747.7	74.5	32.4	208.5	96.4	5.5	106.6	208.5	96.4	5.5
1955	3,593.0	3,349.7	75.3	168.1	3,326.8	3,225.9	69.7	31.2	266.3	123.8	5.6	136.9	266.3	123.8	5.6
1956	3,404.5	3,168.3	51.6	184.6	3,131.0	3,060.7	47.8	22.5	273.5	107.6	3.8	162.1	273.5	107.6	3.8
1957	2,958.0	2,754.0	53.0	150.9	2,711.9	2,644.7	48.2	19.0	246.1	109.3	4.8	132.0	246.1	109.3	4.8
1958	3,389.6	3,177.8	49.3	162.5	3,154.5	3,088.0	45.1	21.4	235.1	89.7	4.3	141.1	235.1	89.7	4.3
1959	4,063.6	3,785.9	53.1	224.6	3,741.5	3,661.7	49.7	30.2	322.0	124.2	3.4	194.4	322.0	124.2	3.4
1960	3,930.6	3,693.9	41.6	195.1	3,639.3	3,576.1	36.9	26.4	291.2	117.8	4.7	168.7	291.2	117.8	4.7
1961	4,257.9	4,042.6	48.5	166.8	4,013.4	3,943.4	43.7	26.3	244.5	99.2	4.8	140.5	244.5	99.2	4.8
1962	4,892.9	4,637.7	47.8	207.4	4,583.7	4,507.1	40.4	36.2	309.2	130.6	7.4	171.2	309.2	130.6	7.4
1963	5,335.4	5,104.7	28.6	202.0	5,032.0	4,975.6	24.4	32.0	303.3	129.1	4.3	170.0	303.3	129.1	4.3
1964	5,222.6	5,004.1	10.2	208.4	4,917.5	4,872.0	7.0	38.5	305.1	132.0	3.1	169.9	305.1	132.0	3.1
1965	5,232.5	5,016.6	10.1	205.8	4,898.1	4,855.7	8.1	34.3	334.3	160.9	2.0	171.4	334.3	160.9	2.0
1966	5,200.1	4,920.9	5.2	274.0	4,779.2	4,730.4	3.7	45.2	420.8	190.5	1.5	228.8	420.8	190.5	1.5
1967	5,140.7	4,902.5	5.5	232.7	4,798.1	4,747.1	3.1	47.9	342.7	155.4	2.5	184.8	342.7	155.4	2.5
1968	6,154.2	5,899.2	4.0	251.1	5,809.1	5,750.0	3.2	55.9	345.1	149.2	.8	195.1	345.1	149.2	.8
1969	6,300.6	5,963.4	6.7	330.6	5,854.0	5,784.4	5.8	63.7	446.6	179.0	.8	266.8	446.6	179.0	.8
1970	6,114.3	5,867.6	7.5	239.3	5,777.7	5,722.5	5.5	49.7	336.7	145.1	2.0	189.6	336.7	145.1	2.0
1971	7,606.8	7,331.9	6.5	268.4	7,249.0	7,189.4	4.9	54.7	357.8	142.5	1.6	213.7	357.8	142.5	1.6
1972	9,433.6	9,029.2	20.8	383.6	8,984.8	8,877.8	18.7	88.4	448.8	151.4	1.9	295.5	448.8	151.4	1.9
1973	9,556.4	8,995.8	20.3	540.4	9,013.1	8,840.6	17.5	155.0	543.3	155.2	2.8	385.3	543.3	155.2	2.8
1974	7,270.7	6,854.2	9.5	410.0	6,821.0	6,735.5	5.1	80.5	449.7	115.8	4.4	329.6	449.7	115.8	4.4
1975 ⁴	5,947.9	5,739.3	.7	207.9	5,723.8	5,677.0	.5	46.4	224.1	62.3	.3	161.5	224.1	62.3	.3
1976 ^{4,5}	8,246.8	7,995.4	1.0	250.5	7,958.5	7,912.6	.8	45.1	288.3	82.7	.2	205.4	288.3	82.7	.2

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

² Excludes mixed species (not classified as softwoods or hardwoods) for the years 1950–59.

³ Includes small volumes of hardwoods for years after 1959.

⁴ Preliminary.

⁵ Forest Service estimates.

Sources: 1950–59, National Forest Products Association; 1960–76 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, reporting statistics published by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (83). Data for selected years 1929–49 in *The demand and price situation for forest products, 1964*, table 11. (50).

TABLE 27.—*U.S. exports of lumber, by softwoods and hardwoods and country of destination, 1950-76*¹
[Million board feet]

Year	All species ²					Softwoods					Hardwoods				
	Total	Canada	Europe ³	Central and South America ⁴	Other	Total	Canada	Europe ³	Central and South America ⁴	Other	Total	Canada	Europe ³	Central and South America ⁴	Other
1950	517.7	88.6	123.5	145.7	5.8	406.8	41.7	83.1	136.8	5.7	110.9	46.9	40.4	8.9	0.1
1951	997.6	134.5	336.5	176.0	18.7	875.7	71.4	324.2	164.6	18.7	121.9	63.1	42.2	11.3	.....
1952	727.3	168.6	171.8	165.3	12.0	565.7	84.7	109.4	155.3	11.9	161.6	83.8	62.3	10.0	.....
1953	643.1	161.2	93.6	144.6	58.2	512.6	75.8	71.2	136.8	58.0	130.5	85.5	22.3	7.8	.....
1954	718.0	161.1	116.3	147.5	16.0	584.7	86.3	97.4	139.3	15.9	133.3	74.9	18.9	8.2	.....
1955	841.0	218.7	145.3	173.3	29.6	652.4	119.1	95.8	147.6	29.5	188.6	99.6	49.5	25.7	.....
1956	997.6	134.5	336.5	176.0	18.7	875.7	71.4	324.2	164.6	18.7	121.9	63.1	42.2	11.3	.....
1957	811.1	237.4	122.8	171.5	47.6	623.4	138.6	88.1	148.4	47.4	187.7	98.8	34.7	27.5	.....
1958	727.2	262.1	105.2	124.3	34.6	550.1	154.8	64.5	113.2	34.4	177.1	107.3	40.7	11.1	.....
1959	787.3	333.6	98.3	120.3	52.9	607.9	198.5	80.5	104.2	52.6	179.4	135.1	17.9	16.2	.....
1960	860.7	252.9	162.9	118.5	56.3	693.8	144.7	134.6	101.2	55.7	166.9	108.2	28.4	17.4	.....
1961	773.1	232.5	152.7	87.4	147.5	618.2	150.2	108.4	80.3	146.8	154.9	82.3	44.3	7.0	.....
1962	759.7	196.9	172.0	103.7	74.1	628.6	119.3	142.3	95.6	73.5	131.1	77.6	29.7	8.1	.....
1963	874.9	186.1	232.0	99.0	114.5	743.1	107.9	198.9	92.0	112.5	131.8	78.1	33.1	6.9	.....
1964	955.6	282.2	243.5	111.7	131.0	811.5	180.3	214.5	103.9	128.5	144.1	101.9	29.0	7.8	.....
1965	919.1	285.1	249.4	118.8	105.7	778.9	184.0	229.3	104.8	103.1	140.2	101.1	20.1	14.0	.....
1966	1,022.6	309.0	250.1	123.8	174.4	867.9	186.5	230.3	118.3	171.3	154.7	122.5	19.9	5.5	.....
1967	1,129.5	338.0	261.0	116.7	265.8	965.2	207.6	241.0	112.5	260.7	164.3	130.4	20.0	4.3	.....
1968	1,161.6	295.4	304.3	110.3	288.5	1,048.1	210.4	288.9	105.3	284.8	113.5	85.0	15.4	5.0	.....
1969	1,142.3	285.0	278.3	109.6	317.2	1,023.8	198.3	264.6	102.5	309.6	118.4	86.7	13.7	7.1	.....
1970	1,288.9	269.9	302.4	127.2	429.2	1,161.1	202.6	284.0	112.4	405.2	127.9	67.3	18.4	14.8	.....
1971	1,096.6	289.3	238.9	100.5	323.1	936.2	206.3	213.8	87.6	287.4	160.3	83.0	25.2	12.9	.....
1972	1,452.1	419.5	286.0	102.9	502.8	1,190.8	290.1	267.6	89.1	407.1	261.3	129.4	18.4	13.8	.....
1973	1,982.7	565.0	523.8	118.4	569.2	1,752.8	388.4	494.2	101.6	564.5	229.9	176.6	29.6	16.8	.....
1974	1,765.4	522.3	347.3	119.2	573.9	1,566.5	382.2	311.3	104.3	570.5	198.9	140.1	36.1	14.9	.....
1975 ⁵	1,618.0	549.3	245.0	128.7	516.7	1,405.4	397.5	218.7	109.1	515.3	212.7	151.8	26.3	19.7	.....
1976 ^{5,6}	1,846.0	619.7	354.5	139.8	478.4	1,605.5	437.9	316.3	130.2	475.5	240.5	181.8	38.2	9.5	.....

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

² Excludes mixed species (not classified as softwoods or hardwoods) for the years 1950-59.

³ Including the United Kingdom.

⁴ Including Mexico.

⁵ Preliminary.

⁶ Forest Service estimates.

Sources: 1950-59, National Forest Products Association; 1960-76, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, reporting statistics published by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (821). Data for selected years 1929-49 in *The demand and price situation for forest products, 1964*, table 12 (50).

TABLE 28.—*Lumber*¹ *production in Canada, by softwoods and hardwoods, and region, 1950–76*²

[Billion board feet]

Year	All species	Softwoods					Hardwoods		
		Total	British Columbia ³			Other Canada	Total	British Columbia	Other Canada
			Total	Coast	Interior				
1950	6.5	6.1	3.5	2.5	1.0	2.6	0.4	.....	0.4
1951	6.9	6.4	3.7	2.5	1.2	2.7	.5	.....	.5
1952	6.8	6.3	3.7	2.3	1.4	2.6	.5	.....	.5
1953	7.3	6.8	4.1	2.6	1.5	2.7	.5	.....	.5
1954	7.2	6.8	4.4	2.7	1.7	2.4	.4	.....	.4
1955	7.9	7.5	5.0	2.8	2.2	2.6	.4	.....	.4
1956	7.8	7.3	4.8	2.5	2.3	2.5	.5	.....	.5
1957	7.1	6.7	4.4	2.3	2.1	2.2	.4	.....	.4
1958	7.2	6.8	4.9	2.6	2.3	2.0	.4	.....	.4
1959	7.6	7.2	4.9	2.3	2.6	2.3	.4	.....	.4
1960	8.0	7.6	5.3	2.8	2.5	2.3	.4	.....	.4
1961	8.2	7.8	5.6	3.0	2.7	2.2	.4	.....	.4
1962	8.8	8.4	6.0	3.0	3.0	2.4	.4	.....	.4
1963	9.9	9.4	6.7	3.4	3.3	2.7	.5	.....	.5
1964	10.3	9.8	7.1	3.5	3.6	2.7	.5	.....	.5
1965	10.8	10.3	7.4	3.6	3.8	2.9	.5	.....	.5
1966	10.6	10.0	7.3	3.7	3.6	2.7	.6	.....	.6
1967	10.3	9.7	7.1	3.9	3.2	2.6	.6	.....	.6
1968	11.4	10.8	7.8	4.1	3.7	3.0	.6	.....	.6
1969	11.5	11.0	7.7	3.8	3.9	3.3	.5	.....	.5
1970	11.3	10.8	7.7	3.8	3.9	3.1	.5	.....	.5
1971	12.7	12.3	9.0	4.2	4.8	3.3	.5	.....	.5
1972	14.0	13.4	9.5	4.0	5.5	3.9	.6	.....	.6
1973	15.6	15.0	10.4	4.4	6.0	4.6	.6	.....	.6
1974	13.6	13.0	8.8	3.4	5.4	4.2	.6	.....	.6
1975 ⁴	11.3	10.9	7.5	2.5	5.0	3.4	.4	.....	.4
1976 ⁴	15.4	14.8	10.7	4.0	6.7	4.1	.5	.....	.5

¹ Does not include sawn ties.² Data may not add to totals because of rounding.³ Includes small volumes of hardwoods.⁴ Preliminary Forest Service estimates based on Canadian sources.

Source: Statistics Canada (13, 14, 15).

TABLE 29.—Consumption of selected timber products and other materials used in construction, manufacturing, and shipping, 1950–76

Year	Lumber				Plywood			
	Total		Softwoods		Hardwoods		Total	
	Consumption	Index 1967=100	Consumption	Index 1967=100	Consumption	Index 1967=100	Consumption	Index 1967=100
	Billion board feet		Billion board feet		Billion board feet		Million square feet (3/8-inch basis)	
1950	40.9	105.4	33.4	107.4	7.5	98.7	2,672	20.9
1951	38.7	99.7	30.9	99.4	7.8	102.6	2,995	23.5
1952	39.2	101.0	31.9	102.6	7.3	96.1	3,166	24.8
1953	38.9	100.3	31.6	101.6	7.3	96.1	3,839	30.1
1954	38.7	99.7	31.5	101.3	7.1	93.4	3,983	31.2
1955	40.1	103.4	32.5	104.5	7.6	100.0	5,276	41.4
1956	40.9	105.4	32.8	105.5	8.1	106.6	5,418	42.5
1957	35.0	90.2	29.2	93.9	5.8	76.3	5,639	44.2
1958	36.1	93.0	30.0	96.5	6.1	80.3	6,475	50.8
1959	40.5	104.4	33.7	108.4	6.8	89.5	7,664	60.1
1960	36.0	92.8	29.6	95.2	6.4	84.2	7,757	60.8
1961	35.5	91.5	29.5	94.9	6.0	78.9	8,495	66.6
1962	37.3	96.1	30.8	99.0	6.5	85.5	9,311	73.0
1963	39.2	101.0	31.8	102.2	7.3	96.1	10,367	81.3
1964	40.8	105.2	33.4	107.4	7.4	97.4	11,431	89.6
1965	41.1	105.9	33.4	107.4	7.7	101.3	12,402	97.2
1966	40.8	105.2	32.8	105.5	8.0	105.3	12,804	100.4
1967	38.8	100.0	31.1	100.0	7.6	100.0	12,758	100.0
1968	41.5	107.0	34.0	109.3	7.4	97.4	14,332	112.3
1969	41.0	105.7	33.2	106.8	7.8	102.6	13,354	104.7
1970	39.5	101.8	32.1	103.2	7.3	96.1	14,038	110.0
1971	43.5	112.1	36.4	117.0	7.1	93.4	16,258	127.4
1972	45.7	117.8	38.8	124.8	7.0	92.1	17,629	138.2
1973	46.2	119.1	38.8	124.8	7.3	96.0	17,475	136.5
1974 ¹	40.1	103.4	32.9	105.8	7.1	93.4	14,769	115.8
1975 ¹	36.9	95.1	31.1	100.0	5.9	77.6	14,481	113.5
1976 ^{1,2}	44.1	113.7	37.2	119.6	6.9	90.8	16,794	131.6
							3,083	97.8
							3,691	117.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 29.—Consumption of selected timber products and other materials used in construction, manufacturing, and shipping, 1950-76—Continued

Year	Board				Particleboard				Portland cement				Structural steel				Brick	
	Hardboard		Insulation		Particleboard		Particleboard		Portland cement		Portland cement		Structural steel		Structural steel		Brick	
	Consumption	Index 1967=100	Consumption	Index 1967=100	Consumption	Index 1967=100	Consumption	Index 1967=100	Shipments	Index 1967=100	Shipments	Index 1967=100	Shipments	Index 1967=100	Shipments	Index 1967=100	Shipments	Index 1967=100
	Thousand tons		Thousand tons		Million square feet (3/4-inch basis)		Thousand tons		Million barrels		Thousand tons		Thousand tons		Thousand tons		Million bricks	
1950	402	32.9	826	69.7	21	1.9			228	61.0							6,486	91.1
1951	373	30.5	901	76.0	30	2.7			241	64.4							6,307	88.6
1952	425	34.8	886	74.8	33	3.0			251	67.1							5,642	79.3
1953	440	36.0	939	79.2	42	3.8			261	69.8							5,771	81.1
1954	502	41.1	993	83.8	48	4.3			275	73.5							6,657	93.5
1955	579	47.4	1,089	91.9	2 70	6.3			293	78.3							7,741	108.8
1956	609	49.8	1,091	92.1	2 111	10.0			309	82.6							7,382	103.7
1957	534	43.7	975	82.3	183	16.4			290	77.5							6,306	88.6
1958	673	55.1	1,052	88.8	2 250	22.4			307	82.1							6,255	87.9
1959	845	69.1	1,172	98.9	296	26.6			335	89.6							7,258	102.0
1960	774	63.3	1,096	92.5	268	24.1			312	83.4							6,502	91.4
1961	856	70.0	1,077	90.9	326	29.3			321	85.8							6,428	90.3
1962	987	80.8	1,079	91.1	408	36.6			332	88.8							6,913	97.1
1963	1,113	91.1	1,142	96.4	497	44.6			349	93.3							7,405	104.0
1964	1,230	100.7	1,218	102.8	640	57.4			366	97.9							7,744	108.8
1965	1,301	106.5	1,265	106.8	807	72.4			374	100.0							8,089	113.7
1966	1,236	101.1	1,161	98.0	998	89.6			381	101.9							7,552	106.1
1967	1,222	100.0	1,185	100.0	1,114	100.0			374	100.0							7,117	100.0
1968	1,480	121.1	1,352	114.1	1,420	127.5			397	106.1							7,557	106.2
1969	1,638	134.0	1,362	114.9	1,714	153.9			410	109.6							7,290	102.4
1970	1,594	130.4	1,235	104.2	1,757	157.7			390	104.3							6,496	91.3
1971	1,909	156.2	1,457	123.0	2,382	213.8			420	112.3							7,570	106.4
1972	2,242	183.5	1,538	129.8	3,086	276.3			440	117.6							8,402	118.1
1973	2,325	190.3	1,550	130.8	3,434	308.3			470	125.7							8,674	121.9
1974 ¹	2,181	178.5	1,272	107.3	2,999	269.2			432	115.5							6,673	93.8
1975 ¹	1,824	149.3	1,221	103.0	2,300	206.5			367	98.1							5,854	82.3
1976 ^{1,2}	2,140	175.1	1,430	120.7	2,954	265.2			386	103.2							6,974	98.0

¹ Preliminary.

² Forest Service estimates.

Sources: U.S. Departments of Commerce and Agriculture.

TABLE 30.—*Pulpwood consumption, production, imports, exports, and the equivalent wood volumes of imports and exports of paper, board, and pulp, 1950–76¹*

Year	Apparent consumption in U.S. mills													Paper, board and woodpulp (pulpwood equivalent)			
	U.S. total apparent consump- tion	Total	Domestic production ²					Net Imports	Imports	Exports	Net Imports	Imports	Exports				
			Total	Roundwood		Chips	Hardwoods										
				Total	Softwoods												
1950	32,055	22,100	20,715	19,465	16,680	2,785	1,250	1,385	1,410	25	9,955	10,590	635				
1951	37,160	27,625	25,130	23,720	20,070	3,650	1,410	2,495	2,510	15	9,530	10,675	1,140				
1952	36,055	27,155	25,045	23,475	20,000	3,475	1,570	2,110	2,125	15	8,905	10,015	1,115				
1953	37,435	27,860	26,320	24,785	20,705	4,080	1,535	1,540	1,550	10	9,570	10,460	885				
1954	37,055	28,535	26,970	25,470	20,945	4,525	1,500	1,560	1,605	40	8,520	10,215	1,695				
1955	41,200	32,655	30,950	28,600	23,365	5,235	2,350	1,705	1,765	60	8,545	10,790	2,245				
1956	46,480	36,955	35,195	32,145	26,210	5,935	3,050	1,760	1,870	110	9,525	11,500	1,975				
1957	44,385	36,085	34,420	30,535	24,525	6,010	3,885	1,665	1,765	100	8,300	10,580	2,280				
1958	42,630	34,510	33,240	28,090	22,445	5,645	5,150	1,270	1,370	100	8,120	10,160	2,040				
1959	46,675	37,770	36,715	30,580	23,380	7,200	6,135	1,055	1,175	120	8,905	11,295	2,390				
1960	49,135	41,170	40,010	33,465	25,450	8,015	6,545	1,160	1,320	160	7,960	11,360	3,395				
1961	49,290	41,430	40,270	32,115	23,995	8,120	8,155	1,160	1,350	190	7,860	11,525	3,665				
1962	52,535	44,060	42,770	33,330	24,315	9,015	9,440	1,290	1,405	115	8,475	12,170	3,695				
1963	53,990	46,255	44,710	34,665	25,120	9,545	10,045	1,545	1,635	90	7,730	12,050	4,315				
1964	57,880	49,995	48,600	37,450	26,920	10,530	11,150	1,390	1,470	75	7,885	12,950	5,065				
1965	62,375	53,470	52,320	40,290	29,250	11,040	12,030	1,150	1,305	155	8,900	13,765	4,860				
1966	66,985	57,175	56,070	41,840	29,590	12,250	14,230	1,105	1,385	280	9,810	15,150	5,335				
1967	66,870	58,420	57,470	41,810	30,100	11,710	15,660	945	1,590	640	8,450	14,295	5,845				
1968	69,935	61,905	61,670	44,250	32,130	12,120	17,420	235	1,425	1,190	8,030	14,735	6,700				
1969	75,100	66,225	66,910	47,070	33,590	13,480	19,840	—680	980	1,660	8,875	16,180	7,305				
1970	75,875	69,760	70,460	50,220	36,660	13,560	20,240	—700	1,120	1,820	6,120	15,220	9,100				
1971	75,835	68,040	68,345	46,720	33,390	13,330	21,625	—305	1,225	1,530	7,795	15,890	8,095				
1972	78,670	70,385	71,325	46,205	31,920	14,285	25,120	—940	1,005	1,945	8,285	16,490	8,205				
1973	85,220	75,845	77,260	48,970	32,935	16,040	28,285	—1,415	1,160	2,575	9,375	17,495	8,120				
1974 ³	87,260	79,790	81,835	54,035	37,090	16,945	27,800	—2,045	935	2,980	7,470	17,530	10,060				
1975 ³	74,570	67,220	68,960	44,330	31,710	12,615	24,635	—1,740	730	2,470	7,351	14,530	7,180				
1976 ^{3,4}	83,875	75,840	77,910	48,520	33,750	14,770	29,400	—2,070	1,050	3,120	8,035	15,575	7,540				

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

² Data for the years, 1950-63 are domestic receipts at pulpmills.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Forest Service estimates.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census (79, 82, 83); American Pulpwood Association (5); U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (59, 60, 61); American Paper Institute (1). Data for selected years 1909-49 in *The demand and price situation for forest products, 1964*, table 14. (50).

TABLE 31.—*Pulpwood production, by section and by softwoods and hardwoods, 1950–76*¹

[Million cords]

Year	All sections			North ²			South			West ²		
	Total	Soft-woods	Hard-woods	Total	Softwoods	Hard-woods	Total	Soft-woods	Hard-woods	Total	Soft-woods	Hard-woods
1950	20.7	17.8	2.9	5.0	3.3	1.7	12.4	11.2	1.2	3.3	3.3	.....
1951	25.1	21.3	3.8	6.3	4.1	2.2	14.1	12.5	1.6	4.7	4.7	.....
1952	25.0	21.4	3.6	6.0	4.1	1.9	14.6	12.8	1.8	4.5	4.5	.....
1953	26.3	22.2	4.2	5.4	3.2	2.2	16.2	14.2	2.0	4.7	4.7	.....
1954	27.0	22.2	4.8	5.5	2.9	2.6	16.4	14.2	2.2	5.1	5.1	.....
1955	30.9	25.6	5.3	6.5	3.9	2.6	18.4	15.7	2.6	6.0	5.9	0.1
1956	35.2	29.1	6.1	7.4	4.4	3.0	20.3	17.4	2.9	7.5	7.3	.2
1957	34.4	28.2	6.2	7.3	4.3	3.0	19.8	16.8	3.0	7.4	7.2	.2
1958	33.2	27.3	5.9	6.2	3.6	2.6	20.2	17.1	3.1	6.8	6.6	.2
1959	36.7	29.1	7.6	6.6	3.3	3.3	22.8	18.7	4.0	7.4	7.1	.3
1960	40.0	31.5	8.5	7.9	4.2	3.7	23.6	19.1	4.5	8.5	8.2	.3
1961	40.3	31.5	8.8	7.2	3.6	3.6	24.2	19.4	4.9	8.9	8.5	.3
1962	42.8	33.0	9.8	7.8	4.0	3.8	25.6	20.0	5.6	9.4	9.0	.3
1963	44.7	34.2	10.5	8.0	3.9	4.1	26.6	20.7	5.9	10.1	9.6	.5
1964	48.6	36.9	11.7	8.7	3.9	4.8	28.8	22.5	6.4	11.1	10.5	.5
1965	52.3	39.8	12.5	9.0	4.1	4.9	30.8	23.8	7.0	12.5	12.0	.5
1966	56.1	42.0	14.1	10.3	4.4	5.9	33.1	25.4	7.7	12.7	12.2	.6
1967	57.5	43.5	13.9	10.2	4.4	5.8	33.7	25.9	7.7	13.6	13.2	.4
1968	61.7	47.1	14.6	9.8	4.3	5.5	37.1	28.5	8.6	14.7	14.3	.4
1969	66.9	50.2	16.7	10.5	4.1	6.4	40.9	31.1	9.8	15.5	15.0	.5
1970	70.5	53.4	17.1	11.4	4.7	6.7	42.2	32.4	9.8	17.0	16.3	.6
1971	68.3	51.6	16.8	10.8	4.3	6.5	41.9	32.3	9.7	15.6	15.0	.6
1972	71.3	53.3	18.1	10.8	4.0	6.7	44.3	33.7	10.6	16.3	15.6	.7
1973	77.3	56.8	20.5	12.9	4.6	8.2	47.1	35.5	11.6	17.3	16.6	.7
1974 ⁴	81.8	79.6	22.2	13.9	5.1	8.8	49.1	36.6	12.5	18.9	17.9	.9
1975 ⁴	69.0	52.3	16.6	10.8	4.5	6.3	42.3	32.7	9.6	15.9	15.2	.7
1976 ⁴	77.9	58.7	19.2	11.5	4.5	7.1	50.5	38.9	11.6	15.9	15.4	.5

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.² Data for the year 1950–63 are domestic receipts at pulp mills.³ Includes small volumes of hardwoods prior to 1955.⁴ Preliminary estimates.Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (79); U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (59, 60, 61); American Pulpwood Association (5). Data for selected years 1899–1949 in *The demand and price situation for forest products, 1964*, table 15 (50).

Note: The West includes: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. The South includes: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. The North includes the remaining 24 states.

TABLE 32.—*Pulpwood prices, by selected area and species, 1950–76*

(Dollars per standard cord, including bark)

Year	Mid-south ¹				Southeast ¹				Louisiana ²			
	Southern pine		Hardwoods		Southern pine—Chips		Southern pine		Hardwoods		Southern pine	
	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁴
1950	12.15	14.85	10.65	13.00	.....	.....	11.90	14.55	.....	.....	.....	.....
1951	14.25	15.65	13.00	14.25	.....	.....	13.80	15.15	.....	.....	.....	.....
1952	14.30	16.15	12.90	14.55	.....	.....	13.90	15.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
1953	14.25	16.30	12.80	14.65	.....	.....	13.90	15.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
1954	14.30	16.30	12.85	14.65	.....	.....	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1955	14.60	16.65	12.90	14.70	.....	.....	14.40	16.40	.....	.....	14.10	16.05
1956	15.65	17.25	13.50	14.90	.....	.....	15.40	17.00	.....	.....	14.40	15.90
1957	15.30	16.40	13.35	14.30	14.25	15.25	15.50	16.60	13.35	14.30	14.60	15.65
1958	15.30	16.15	13.10	13.85	14.30	15.10	15.50	16.40	13.45	14.25	14.75	15.60
1959	15.70	16.55	13.10	13.80	14.30	15.10	16.00	16.90	13.70	14.40	14.95	15.75
1960	16.05	16.90	13.10	13.80	14.40	15.15	16.45	17.35	13.60	14.35	14.85	15.65
1961	15.85	16.75	13.05	13.80	14.50	15.35	16.55	17.50	13.50	14.30	14.60	15.45
1962	15.80	16.65	13.20	13.90	14.55	15.35	16.55	17.45	13.40	14.15	14.50	15.30
1963	15.75	16.65	13.10	13.85	14.40	15.25	16.55	17.50	13.45	14.25	15.20	16.10
1964	15.90	16.80	13.15	13.90	14.30	15.10	17.00	17.95	13.60	14.35	15.25	16.10
1965	16.30	16.85	13.80	14.30	14.40	14.90	17.65	18.25	14.35	14.85	15.70	16.25
1966	16.85	16.90	15.05	15.10	15.15	15.20	18.80	18.85	14.90	14.95	16.50	16.55
1967	17.15	17.15	15.20	15.20	15.35	15.35	19.25	19.25	15.55	15.55	16.50	16.50
1968	17.75	17.30	15.85	15.45	15.80	15.40	19.85	19.35	15.60	15.20	17.00	16.60
1969	18.55	17.40	16.85	15.80	17.15	16.10	20.90	19.60	16.35	15.35	17.75	16.70
1970	18.80	17.05	16.95	15.35	16.40	14.85	21.10	19.10	17.15	15.55	17.70	16.05
1971	19.10	16.75	17.35	15.25	17.55	15.40	21.15	18.55	17.15	15.05	17.95	15.75
1972	20.80	17.45	18.55	15.60	17.90	15.00	22.85	19.20	18.95	15.90	19.25	16.15
1973	23.85	17.70	21.30	15.80	19.55	14.50	28.20	20.95	21.15	15.70	22.50	16.70
1974 ⁵	28.25	17.65	25.30	15.80	25.60	16.00	32.80	20.50	24.10	15.10	28.30	17.70
1975 ⁵	28.70	16.40	25.70	14.70	27.05	15.45	33.20	19.00	24.55	14.05	29.20	16.70
1976 ⁵	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.45	16.65

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 32.—*Pulpwood prices, by selected area and species, 1950-76—Continued*

[Dollars per standard cord, including bark]

Year	Wisconsin ³										Northern New Hampshire ³			
	Pine		Spruce		Hemlock		Aspen		Spruce and fir		Hemlock		Hardwoods	
	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	1967 dollars ⁴
1950	14.25	17.40	20.50	25.05	14.50	17.75	10.50	12.85	14.75	18.05	15.10	18.45	14.50	17.75
1951	18.25	20.05	26.25	28.80	17.75	19.50	15.00	16.45	18.75	20.60	15.25	16.75	16.75	18.40
1952	19.00	21.45	27.15	30.65	18.75	21.15	13.90	15.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1953	18.10	20.70	24.75	28.30	17.15	19.60	12.85	14.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1954	17.75	20.25	25.50	29.10	18.75	21.40	12.40	14.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1955	17.50	19.95	25.75	29.35	18.25	20.80	12.50	14.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1956	18.25	20.10	27.15	29.95	19.50	21.50	13.50	14.90	20.25	22.35	16.25	17.90	18.50	20.40
1957	17.90	19.20	27.65	29.65	19.00	20.35	12.75	13.65	22.25	23.85	17.75	19.00	19.25	20.65
1958	17.25	18.25	27.50	29.05	19.25	20.35	12.25	12.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1959	18.75	19.80	27.75	29.25	19.25	20.30	12.90	13.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1960	17.65	18.60	27.75	29.25	18.90	19.90	13.00	13.70	22.25	23.45	17.00	17.90	18.50	19.50
1961	18.00	19.05	27.25	28.85	19.00	20.10	13.00	13.75	21.00	22.20	18.25	19.30	17.60	18.60
1962	18.00	19.00	27.00	28.50	19.15	20.20	12.75	13.45	21.00	22.15	17.00	17.95	17.20	18.15
1963	17.75	18.80	25.75	27.25	18.75	19.85	13.75	14.55	21.00	22.20	17.00	18.00	15.70	16.60
1964	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	22.20	17.00	17.95	15.70	16.60
1965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	21.75	17.50	18.10	16.10	16.65
1966	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.75	21.80	18.00	18.05	18.05	18.10
1967	21.40	21.40	29.90	29.90	21.25	21.25	15.75	15.75	22.10	22.10	19.75	19.75	18.05	18.05
1968	21.40	20.90	28.25	27.55	21.15	20.65	16.00	15.60	22.10	21.55	20.00	19.50	.....	.....
1969	20.90	19.60	28.50	26.75	21.00	19.70	16.00	15.00	21.00	19.70	19.00	17.85	18.90	17.75
1970	23.15	20.95	29.25	26.50	21.15	19.15	16.00	14.50	22.50	20.40	20.00	18.10	20.00	18.10
1971	22.75	19.95	28.50	25.00	21.00	18.45	16.00	14.05	22.50	19.75	18.50	16.25	22.00	19.30
1972	23.15	19.45	29.90	25.10	21.80	18.30	16.25	13.65	22.50	21.40	21.75	18.25	23.50	19.75
1973	26.10	19.40	30.75	22.85	24.00	17.80	18.60	13.80	30.00	22.25	22.50	16.70	26.50	19.65
1974	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.50	19.05	26.75	16.70	28.50	17.80
1975 ⁵	29.50	16.85	41.50	23.70	29.00	16.60	24.00	13.70	31.50	18.00	31.75	18.15	31.60	18.05
1976 ⁵	29.80	16.30	40.00	21.85	35.35	19.30	25.50	13.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Weighted average of all pricing points.² F.o.b. car.³ Delivered to mill.⁴ Derived by dividing price in current dollars by the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index of all commodities (1967=100).⁵ Preliminary.

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service (59, 60); Louisiana Department of Agriculture, State Market Commission (26); University of Wisconsin, Forestry Department (101); University of New Hampshire, Cooperative Extension Service (34).

TABLE 33.—*Pulpwood stumpage prices, by selected State and species, 1950–76*

[Dollars per cord]

Year	Louisiana				Wisconsin				Northern New Hampshire			
	Southern Pine		Hardwoods		Pine		Spruce		Hemlock		Aspen	
	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹	Current dollars	1967 dollars ¹
1950	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	4.60	5.50	6.70	2.25	2.75	1.90	2.30
1951	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.75	6.30	8.00	8.80	4.75	5.20	4.10	4.50
1952	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.25	5.95	7.00	7.90	2.90	3.25	2.40	2.70
1953	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.45	5.10	6.25	7.15	2.90	3.30	2.35	2.70
1954	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.10	5.80	6.50	7.40	3.00	3.40	2.40	2.75
1955	3.45	3.95	.....	.....	4.50	5.15	9.00	10.25	2.25	2.55	3.10	3.55
1956	3.85	4.25	1.60	1.75	5.70	6.30	7.10	7.85	3.50	3.85	2.35	2.60
1957	4.25	4.55	1.60	1.70	5.65	6.05	7.25	7.75	3.40	3.65	2.40	2.55
1958	4.25	4.50	1.65	1.75	4.25	5.00	7.85	8.30	4.15	4.40	2.45	2.60
1959	4.25	4.50	1.70	1.80	5.40	5.70	7.70	8.10	4.40	4.65	2.70	2.85
1960	4.40	4.65	1.60	1.70	5.05	5.30	7.25	7.65	4.00	4.20	2.95	3.10
1961	4.25	4.50	1.55	1.65	5.50	5.80	8.00	8.45	4.00	4.25	2.00	2.10
1962	4.25	4.50	1.55	1.65	5.15	5.45	8.25	8.70	4.20	4.45	2.45	2.60
1963	4.30	4.55	1.55	1.65	5.25	5.55	8.00	8.45	4.25	4.50	2.25	2.40
1964	4.30	4.55	1.65	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1965	4.40	4.55	1.60	1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1966	4.55	4.55	1.70	1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1967	4.60	4.60	1.75	1.75	6.05	6.05	7.20	7.20	4.35	4.35	2.25	2.25
1968	4.65	4.55	1.85	1.80	5.50	5.35	8.05	7.85	4.90	4.80	2.75	2.70
1969	4.65	4.35	1.90	1.80	6.00	5.65	7.50	7.05	5.30	5.00	3.00	2.80
1970	4.70	4.25	1.95	1.75	6.50	5.90	7.10	6.45	4.75	4.30	3.00	2.70
1971	4.75	4.15	1.90	1.65	6.60	5.80	5.90	5.20	4.60	4.05	2.80	2.45
1972	4.75	4.00	2.10	1.75	6.45	5.40	6.00	5.05	3.85	3.25	2.90	2.45
1973	5.20	3.85	2.40	1.80	6.00	4.45	7.60	5.65	5.10	3.80	3.10	2.30
1974	6.00	3.70	2.60	1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1975 ²	6.40	3.70	2.80	1.60	7.00	4.00	8.00	4.55	5.00	2.85	3.65	2.10
1976 ²	6.70	3.65	2.80	1.55	7.85	4.30	8.00	4.35	4.40	2.40	3.55	1.95

¹ Derived by dividing price in current dollars by the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index of all commodities (1967=100).

² Preliminary.

Sources: Louisiana Department of Agriculture, State Market Commission (26); University of Wisconsin, Forestry Department (101); University of New Hampshire, Cooperative Extension Service (34).

TABLE 34.—*Plywood production, imports, exports, and consumption, by softwoods and hardwoods, 1950–76¹*
[3/8-inch basis]

Year	Domestic production			Imports			Exports			Apparent consumption			Per capita consumption		
	Total	Soft- woods	Hard- woods	Total	Soft- woods	Hard- woods	Total	Soft- woods	Hard- woods	Total	Soft- woods	Hard- woods	Total	Soft- woods	Hard- woods
	Million square feet	Million square feet	Million square feet	Million square feet	Million square feet	Million square feet	Million square feet	Million square feet	Million square feet	Million square feet	Million square feet	Million square feet	Square feet	Square feet	Square feet
1950	.....	.....	.....	45	(3)	45	4	3	(3)	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	8
1951	.....	2,676	1,197	53	4	49	4	4	1	4,241	2,995	1,246	27	19	8
1952	4,192	2,995	1,197	60	1	60	13	13	(3)	4,450	3,166	1,284	28	20	8
1953	4,403	3,178	1,224	156	(3)	155	10	10	1	5,222	3,839	1,383	33	24	9
1954	5,076	3,848	1,228	306	(3)	306	7	7	1	5,405	3,983	1,422	33	24	9
1955	5,106	3,989	1,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1956	6,639	5,284	1,355	443	(3)	442	10	8	2	7,071	5,276	1,795	43	32	11
1957	6,780	5,432	1,347	498	.....	.....	16	15	1	7,262	5,418	1,844	43	32	11
1958	6,830	5,653	1,177	597	(3)	597	15	15	1	7,412	5,639	1,773	43	33	10
1959	7,638	6,487	1,151	643	(3)	643	14	12	2	8,267	6,475	1,792	47	37	10
1960	9,082	7,736	1,346	938	.....	.....	75	72	3	9,945	7,664	2,281	56	43	13
1961	8,861	7,759	1,102	725	11	715	15	13	2	9,571	7,757	1,814	53	43	10
1962	9,801	8,496	1,305	739	13	727	17	14	3	10,523	8,495	2,028	57	46	11
1963	10,831	9,315	1,516	903	13	891	19	17	2	11,716	9,311	2,404	63	50	13
1964	12,058	10,375	1,683	945	10	935	19	18	1	12,984	10,367	2,617	69	55	14
1965	13,366	11,455	1,912	1,045	5	1,040	31	28	2	14,380	11,431	2,949	75	60	15
1966	14,477	12,428	2,049	1,052	5	1,047	37	30	6	15,492	12,402	3,090	80	64	16
1967	14,925	12,849	2,076	1,257	3	1,254	56	48	8	16,126	12,804	3,321	82	65	17
1968	16,395	14,385	2,009	1,247	10	1,244	93	85	8	17,615	14,509	3,106	90	74	16
1969	15,407	13,538	1,869	1,896	15	1,886	78	64	14	18,213	14,532	3,682	91	71	20
1970	15,945	14,149	1,796	2,121	4	2,107	215	199	16	17,314	13,354	3,960	85	66	20
1971	18,278	16,354	1,924	2,049	2	2,047	172	114	58	17,822	14,038	3,784	87	69	19
1972	19,840	17,843	2,096	2,548	3	2,545	114	99	15	20,711	16,258	4,453	100	79	22
1973	19,861	17,929	1,932	3,162	6	3,156	247	220	26	22,855	17,652	5,203	109	84	25
1974	16,857	15,306	1,550	2,531	9	2,523	503	462	40	21,889	17,475	4,414	104	83	21
1975	16,474	15,265	1,209	1,670	4	1,666	610	542	68	17,917	14,769	3,148	84	70	15
1976-4, 5	.....	.....	.....	1,949	7	1,942	859	791	68	17,564	14,481	3,083	82	68	14
1976-4, 5	18,900	17,500	1,400	2,382	12	2,370	797	718	79	20,485	16,794	3,691	95	78	17

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.² Includes mixed species (not classified as hardwoods or softwoods).³ Less than 500,000 square feet.⁴ Preliminary.⁵ Forest Service estimates.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census (70, 81, 82, 83); American Plywood Association (4).

TABLE 35.—Average value of U.S. imports of hardwood plywood, selected years, 1950–76

[Dollars per thousand square feet, surface measure]

Year	All countries	Japan	Philippines	Taiwan	Republic of Korea	Other
1950	105.30	59.50	124.00	.....	.....	109.20
1955	80.30	64.30	104.80	95.90	.....	115.30
1960	73.90	72.90	66.80	35.30	52.30	94.70
1965	58.30	65.60	58.70	40.50	43.50	88.10
1967	56.20	75.50	50.30	40.10	42.90	88.50
1969	57.80	86.60	53.10	42.60	45.80	91.10
1970	49.90	80.50	42.10	39.10	41.60	92.50
1971	50.50	90.10	42.60	40.40	43.10	84.50
1972	52.40	120.70	43.50	40.10	44.50	99.20
1973	75.60	163.10	58.00	60.50	67.90	149.10
1974	85.40	198.60	60.50	68.10	69.70	168.80
1975 ¹	66.10	149.00	64.30	52.60	57.90	150.20
1976 ^{1, 2}	79.04	183.80	87.50	64.80	67.70	159.80

¹ Preliminary.² Forest service estimates.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, compiled from statistics published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (83).

TABLE 36.—U.S. imports of hardwood¹ plywood, by country of origin, 1950-76²

[Million square feet, surface measure]

Year	Latin America				Asia							Other Asia	Africa	Europe	Other
	Total	Canada	Total	Mexico	Central America and West Indies	South America	Total	Japan	Philippines	Taiwan	Korea				
1950	63.3	50.0	6.3	0.8	(³)	5.5	5.4	5.1	0.3	.....	.....	.....	(³)	1.5	.....
1951	70.2	47.2	5.6	.7	0.1	4.8	13.1	12.9	.1	.....	.....	.....	0.4	3.8	(³)
1952	85.0	57.1	3.7	.9	.....	2.6	17.6	17.3	.1	.....	.....	(³)	.6	6.0	.....
1953	220.4	50.8	8.6	2.1	1.9	4.5	106.3	105.0	.5	.4	.....	.4	3.6	51.0	.....
1954	434.0	71.1	8.0	3.4	.2	4.4	291.8	289.0	1.5	.1	.....	1.1	5.3	51.7	6.2
1955	627.6	99.3	8.9	3.6	1.4	3.9	439.1	428.6	9.8	.1	.....	.7	10.9	62.5	6.9
1956	706.5	81.2	5.3	1.8	1.0	3.9	543.5	527.2	14.9	.4	.....	1.0	13.8	53.4	9.3
1957	846.4	64.4	9.2	4.4	1.9	5.6	717.6	679.8	33.2	3.4	.....	1.2	11.0	40.4	3.9
1958	911.4	42.4	11.9	6.0	.6	5.3	794.3	669.6	97.4	23.4	.....	3.9	15.6	46.3	.9
1959	1,330.2	60.2	32.1	8.6	4.4	19.1	1,083.0	810.9	213.6	37.3	0.4	20.8	25.8	125.1	4.0
1960	1,014.0	43.0	13.8	2.5	1.8	9.5	857.1	688.3	118.8	45.4	2	4.4	16.7	83.2	.2
1961	1,097.4	42.1	17.7	1.4	2.5	13.9	962.0	660.5	153.4	108.6	15.9	23.7	14.6	58.6	2.4
1962	1,438.9	56.6	15.6	1.3	.7	13.7	1,269.2	740.1	214.4	212.5	51.4	50.8	13.8	83.7	.....
1963	1,620.7	71.9	18.8	1.2	1.2	16.4	1,428.4	739.8	246.7	273.0	120.3	48.6	9.1	92.5	(³)
1964	1,947.2	68.1	13.7	.2	2.2	11.3	1,747.2	680.5	355.5	461.3	205.4	44.4	9.3	108.8	.....
1965	2,132.9	64.5	10.9	(³)	(³)	10.8	1,932.3	768.0	307.8	468.2	336.7	51.7	6.8	118.3	.....
1966	2,553.8	64.1	8.7	.....	.....	8.7	2,329.0	783.4	397.9	528.8	573.6	45.2	6.6	145.1	.2
1967	2,532.7	48.0	8.1	(³)	.....	8.1	2,355.9	632.3	471.5	485.4	702.0	64.8	2.4	118.2	(³)
1968	3,841.2	53.0	12.1	.....	1.0	11.2	3,619.1	921.3	602.2	829.6	1,167.2	98.8	1.0	156.0	(³)
1969	4,290.3	40.6	11.7	.1	4.0	7.6	4,043.9	802.3	572.1	936.0	1,589.8	143.6	1.8	192.3	(³)
1970	4,168.2	24.9	10.3	(³)	1.9	8.4	3,996.3	623.6	570.9	939.6	1,787.3	75.0	.5	136.1	.1
1971	5,182.3	45.9	13.8	(³)	1.3	12.5	4,995.1	599.8	593.3	1,397.4	2,252.4	152.3	(³)	127.4	(³)
1972	6,427.3	69.5	20.4	.....	8.7	11.8	6,215.9	519.1	644.2	2,021.9	2,865.6	165.2	.1	121.3	.1
1973	5,137.9	74.3	8.7	(³)	4.6	4.1	4,960.7	340.1	692.7	1,367.2	2,437.8	122.9	.5	93.6	.1
1974 ⁴	3,393.4	47.7	20.2	.....	1.1	19.1	3,276.9	245.0	284.7	950.5	1,696.4	100.4	(³)	48.5	(³)
1075 ⁴	3,955.2	51.0	16.2	(³)	7.6	8.7	3,856.1	240.5	226.7	1,039.1	2,291.9	57.9	.1	31.7	.....
1976 ^{4,5}	4,827.3	53.9	18.3	.....	6.8	11.5	4,702.2	313.2	353.6	1,194.5	2,788.1	52.7	.5	47.9	4.0

¹ Includes mixed species (not classified as hardwoods or softwoods).² Data may not add to totals because of rounding.³ Less than 50,000 square feet.⁴ Preliminary.
⁵ Forest service estimates.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (83).

TABLE 37.—*U.S. imports and exports of veneer, by kind, 1950–76*¹

[Million square feet, surface measure]

Year	Imports			Exports			
	Total	Birch or maple	Other	Total	Fancy, face, figured, and special	Utility, commercial, and container	Other ²
1950	361.9	161.9	200.1	34.5	20.8	13.7	.....
1951	443.2	177.5	265.7	40.6	22.1	18.5	.....
1952	428.0	253.3	174.7	30.7	19.1	11.6	.....
1953	583.5	335.6	247.9	49.1	31.9	17.2	.....
1954	584.2	312.2	272.0	43.3	27.8	15.5	.....
1955	765.4	329.0	436.4	51.7	28.6	23.1	.....
1956	729.1	377.3	351.8	51.5	32.3	19.2	.....
1957	502.8	316.9	185.9	51.9	34.2	17.7	.....
1958	650.4	376.5	273.9	60.7	37.9	22.8	.....
1959	1,064.0	496.5	567.5	66.1	37.8	28.4	.....
1960	878.0	463.6	414.4	60.2	30.5	29.6	.....
1961	943.4	514.7	428.7	58.1	29.3	28.8	.....
1962	1,276.1	624.4	651.7	64.8	31.1	33.7	.....
1963	1,467.7	664.6	803.1	79.1	43.5	35.6	.....
1964	1,736.8	751.8	984.9	144.3	78.9	65.5	.....
1965	1,958.2	817.4	1,140.8	169.8	98.9	44.7	26.1
1966	2,042.9	766.4	1,276.6	153.9	68.9	41.6	43.4
1967	1,990.9	754.9	1,236.0	192.8	60.3	45.5	87.0
1968	2,340.1	820.8	1,519.3	306.3	89.8	83.8	132.7
1969	2,054.6	698.2	1,356.4	360.6	121.0	73.2	166.4
1970	1,876.5	650.0	1,226.6	327.1	129.1	54.8	143.3
1971	2,302.1	812.0	1,490.1	571.4	117.1	55.6	398.8
1972	3,151.4	997.9	2,153.5	491.8	112.9	91.5	287.4
1973	2,966.5	890.2	2,076.3	660.5	180.0	166.1	314.5
1974	2,288.0	679.3	1,608.7	599.4	182.8	198.0	218.6
1975 ³	1,493.2	552.2	941.0	736.3	149.7	240.1	346.5
1976 ^{3,4}	1,994.0	760.3	1,233.7	1,209.5	184.6	762.5	262.4

¹ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.² Softwood veneer not shown separately by kind.³ Preliminary.⁴ Forest service estimates.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (82, 83).

TABLE 38.—*U.S. imports of hardwood¹ veneer, by country of origin, 1950–76²*

[Million square feet, surface measure]

Year	Total	Canada	Latin America				Asia				Africa	Europe	Other
			Total	Mexico	Central America and West Indies	South America	Total	Japan	Philippines	Other Asia			
1950	361.9	348.5	2.3	(³)	2.3	(³)	0.6	0.5	0.1	.....	3.4	7.1	0.1
1951	443.2	396.5	8.2	.....	7.7	0.6	2.0	2.0	.....	.....	31.8	4.6	.1
1952	428.0	402.5	6.0	0.3	5.7	(³)	.9	.6	.3	.....	15.7	2.9	.....
1953	583.5	511.6	1.0	(³)	1.0	(³)	21.3	.3	21.0	(³)	45.0	4.4	.1
1954	584.2	524.1	2.5	2.1	.4	.....	29.0	.3	28.6	0.1	24.2	3.1	1.2
1955	765.4	674.6	6.9	6.1	.8	.....	51.2	.3	49.7	1.2	29.0	2.8	.9
1956	729.1	621.0	7.7	7.3	.4	.....	56.2	3.3	51.4	1.5	37.8	5.3	1.1
1957	502.8	373.7	9.3	4.8	4.4	(³)	77.2	7.4	69.5	.3	37.8	4.7	.1
1958	650.4	455.6	7.4	1.3	5.9	.2	153.4	82.2	70.7	.5	29.5	4.3	.2
1959	1,064.0	559.9	21.1	4.3	6.5	10.3	399.8	225.4	174.1	.3	57.7	25.5	.1
1960	840.8	472.3	22.3	5.2	5.9	11.3	225.2	19.9	205.0	.3	98.1	22.8	.1
1961	894.8	515.9	27.6	5.8	8.8	13.0	237.0	8.6	223.7	4.7	96.0	18.2	.1
1962	1,232.2	638.4	42.7	3.5	16.9	22.3	338.4	5.7	295.6	37.1	168.7	44.0	.1
1963	1,397.9	684.6	63.1	1.7	14.3	47.2	455.2	4.0	391.0	60.1	146.9	48.2	(³)
1964	1,708.3	781.3	69.8	.7	21.8	47.3	664.4	2.1	557.2	105.2	158.8	38.8	.2
1965	1,871.2	852.0	67.2	.1	19.2	47.8	687.0	4.8	527.0	155.2	219.8	44.3	.9
1966	1,843.6	792.8	96.4	.3	21.2	74.9	714.1	3.8	522.7	187.6	209.7	29.6	1.0
1967	1,796.7	755.8	140.9	.1	8.0	132.8	580.9	3.8	451.8	125.3	271.2	27.7	.2
1968	2,178.7	837.7	200.4	1.5	16.8	182.2	837.7	4.3	609.8	223.6	276.5	26.3	.1
1969	1,855.7	713.9	152.7	.6	13.1	139.0	838.6	5.3	671.4	161.9	128.1	22.2	.3
1970	1,605.8	672.4	191.0	.6	5.0	185.4	569.2	3.3	460.0	105.8	147.0	26.1	.1
1971	2,035.2	842.4	216.0	.5	15.1	200.5	809.5	4.5	590.9	214.0	143.1	24.0	.2
1972	2,786.0	1,051.8	303.9	(³)	28.9	275.0	1,226.5	.9	822.5	403.1	153.9	30.2	19.7
1973	2,582.0	944.1	288.4	(³)	43.2	245.2	1,226.2	2.3	850.8	273.0	195.9	27.2	.2
1974 ⁴	1,970.3	709.4	244.3	.5	43.9	200.0	885.6	3.0	666.7	214.8	85.3	40.0	5.8
1975 ⁴	1,142.3	571.3	133.1	.7	22.2	110.3	333.6	3.8	294.3	35.5	72.2	23.9	8.2
1976 ^{4,5}	1,596.1	804.8	213.2	1.2	9.5	202.5	527.1	4.6	454.2	68.4	15.0	31.2	4.7

¹ Includes mixed species (not classified as hardwoods or softwoods) for the years 1950–59.² Data may not add to totals because of rounding.³ Less than 50,000 square feet.⁴ Preliminary.⁵ Forest Service estimates.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (82).

TABLE 39.—*U.S. veneer-log production,¹ by softwoods and hardwoods, 1951–76*

[Million board feet, local log rule]

Year	All species	Softwoods	Hardwoods	Year	All species	Softwoods	Hardwoods
1951	2,271	1,232	1,039	1966	6,315	5,610	705
1952	2,537	1,548	989	1967	6,305	5,610	695
1953	2,815	1,861	954	1968	6,880	6,150	730
1954	2,846	1,978	868	1969	6,430	5,750	680
1955	3,433	2,431	1,002	1970	6,575	5,920	655
1956	3,513	2,493	1,020	1971	7,590	6,890	700
1957	3,332	2,455	877	1972	8,355	7,590	765
1958	3,713	2,884	829	1973 ²	8,075	7,370	705
1959	4,350	3,488	862	1974 ^{2,3}	7,025	6,460	565
1960	4,276	3,446	830	1975 ³	6,895	6,455	440
1961	4,628	3,836	792	1976 ³	7,895	7,385	510
1962	4,854	4,068	786				
1963	5,308	4,530	778				
1964	5,845	5,005	840				
1965	6,275	5,425	850				

¹ Includes small volumes of imported logs.² Revised.³ Preliminary estimates.Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (70, 81); U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Data for selected years 1905–47 in *The demand and price situation for forest products, 1964*, table 18 (50).

TABLE 40.—*Douglas-fir veneer-log prices,¹ western Washington and northwest Oregon, 1950–75*

[Dollars per thousand board feet, Scribner log scale]

Year	Average ²		Grade					
			No. 1		No. 2		No. 3	
	Current dollars	1967 dollars ³	Current dollars	1967 dollars ³	Current dollars	1967 dollars ³	Current dollars	1967 dollars ³
1950	89.40	109.30	102.60	125.40	89.00	108.80	73.60	90.00
1951	96.50	105.90	108.20	118.80	97.30	106.80	81.80	89.80
1952	96.00	108.40	108.40	122.30	98.20	110.80	80.70	91.10
1953	96.30	110.20	109.60	125.40	98.80	113.00	80.20	91.80
1954	94.80	108.20	109.00	124.40	98.40	112.30	79.60	90.90
1955	96.30	109.70	111.50	127.00	102.30	116.50	83.40	95.00
1956	99.10	109.30	114.20	125.90	105.50	116.30	86.20	95.00
1957	98.70	105.80	113.40	121.50	104.20	111.70	83.20	89.20
1958	95.70	101.20	114.60	121.10	103.70	109.60	81.00	85.60
1959	97.10	102.40	117.90	124.40	107.30	113.20	83.90	88.50
1960	100.10	105.50	118.70	125.10	108.00	113.80	86.80	91.50
1961	94.90	100.40	112.30	118.80	102.20	108.10	83.00	87.80
1962	95.00	100.20	114.30	120.60	103.30	109.00	82.20	86.70
1963	85.20	90.20	111.40	117.90	99.90	105.70	84.00	88.90
1964	85.90	90.70	114.80	121.20	102.30	108.00	85.00	89.80
1965	93.90	97.20	122.40	126.70	109.50	113.40	92.80	96.10
1966	97.50	97.70	127.60	127.90	114.90	115.10	97.70	97.90
1967	105.90	105.90	137.90	137.90	122.30	122.30	103.00	103.00
1968	111.00	108.30	149.40	145.80	128.60	125.50	110.20	107.50
1969	137.70	129.30	164.50	154.50	148.60	139.50	137.40	129.00
1970	136.60	123.70	180.30	163.30	156.00	141.30	136.80	123.90
1971	132.60	116.40	173.20	152.10	153.40	134.70	135.30	118.80
1972	148.90	125.00	205.90	172.90	174.40	146.60	149.20	125.30
1973	320.40	237.90	582.10	432.10	396.80	294.60	270.70	201.00
1974	299.30	186.90	536.40	335.00	370.20	231.20	255.60	159.60
1975	274.40	156.90	488.30	279.20	334.00	191.00	243.10	139.00

¹ Prices are for log transactions which may take place at a variety of points in the distribution process; e.g., at a river dump, reloading station or truck scaling station, or on delivery to a mill.² Includes special fir peeler or special mill grade.³ Derived by dividing price in current dollars by the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index of all commodities (1967=100).

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, reporting data collected by the Industrial Forestry Association (56).

TABLE 41.—Hardwood veneer-log prices, by selected State and species, 1950-76

[Dollars per thousand board feet, f.o.b. mill]

Year	Wisconsin 1				Illinois				Southern Indiana 3, 4					
	Maple (hard)		Basswood		Yellow birch		Aspen	Walnut		White oak		Black walnut		
	Current dollars	1967 dollars 2	Current dollars	1967 dollars 2	Current dollars	1967 dollars 2	Current dollars	1967 dollars 2	Current dollars	1967 dollars 2	Current dollars	1967 dollars 2	Current dollars	1967 dollars 2
1950	95.00	116.00	90.00	110.00	132.50	162.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1951	92.50	101.50	97.50	107.00	175.00	192.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1952	87.50	99.00	100.00	113.00	187.50	211.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1953	90.00	103.00	92.50	106.00	185.00	211.50	.....	.....	147.00	168.00	124.00	142.00	.....	.....
1954	90.00	102.50	94.00	107.50	180.00	205.50	.....	.....	205.50	234.50	137.00	156.50	.....	.....
1955	84.00	95.50	97.50	111.00	182.50	208.00	.....	.....	223.00	254.00	108.50	123.50	.....	.....
1956	105.00	116.00	102.50	113.00	217.50	240.00	62.50	69.00	228.00	251.50	79.00	87.00	.....	.....
1957	107.50	115.00	91.50	98.00	197.50	211.50	62.50	67.00	205.00	219.50	95.00	102.00	.....	.....
1958	109.00	115.00	86.50	91.50	217.50	230.00	51.50	54.00	266.00	281.00	110.00	116.50	.....	.....
1959	115.00	121.50	97.50	103.00	206.50	218.00	.....	.....	274.50	289.50	.....	.....	215.50	227.00
1960	119.00	125.50	91.50	96.50	212.50	224.00	67.50	71.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	300.00	316.00
1961	120.00	127.00	87.50	92.50	200.00	211.50	50.00	53.00	283.50	300.00	99.00	105.00	.....	.....
1962	117.50	124.00	89.00	94.00	200.00	211.00	65.00	68.50	309.50	326.50	95.00	100.00	250.00	265.00
1963	117.50	124.50	90.00	95.00	220.00	233.00	65.00	69.00	419.50	444.00	80.00	84.50	500.00	529.00
1964	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	409.50	432.50	76.00	80.50	400.00	422.00
1965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	523.50	542.00	168.50	174.50	598.00	619.00
1966	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	603.00	604.00	103.00	103.00	767.00	769.00
1967	140.00	140.00	115.00	115.00	244.00	244.00	73.50	73.50	637.50	637.50	161.50	161.50	796.00	796.00
1968	136.00	132.50	112.50	110.00	215.00	210.00	76.50	74.50	800.00	780.50	207.50	202.50	967.00	943.00
1969	141.50	133.00	112.50	105.50	209.00	196.00	80.50	75.50	900.00	845.00	200.00	188.00	1,083.00	1,017.00
1970	153.00	138.50	112.50	102.00	196.50	178.00	91.50	83.00	750.00	679.50	275.00	249.00	1,250.00	1,132.00
1971	146.00	128.00	120.00	105.50	207.50	182.00	85.00	74.50	1,195.00	1,049.00	242.00	212.50	1,381.00	1,212.00
1972	182.50	153.00	120.50	101.00	212.50	178.50	101.50	85.00	957.00	803.50	231.00	194.00	1,035.00	869.00
1973	173.00	128.50	120.00	89.00	192.00	142.50	101.50	75.50	854.00	634.00	311.00	231.00	1,557.00	1,156.00
1974	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,265.00	790.00	375.00	234.00	1,498.00	936.00
1975 4	222.50	127.00	170.00	97.00	230.00	131.50	117.50	67.00	1,233.00	705.00	480.00	274.50	1,659.00	948.50
1976 4	262.50	143.50	185.00	101.00	250.00	136.50	143.00	73.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 41.—*Hardwood veneer-log prices, by selected State and species, 1950-76—Continued*

[Dollars per thousand board feet, f.o.b. mill]

Year	Southern Indiana 3, 4 (continued)									
	Black walnut (continued)					Tulip poplar				
	Select 16"-17"		Prime 24"-28"+		Select 24"-28"+		Prime 16"-17"		Select 24"-28"+	
	Current dollars	1967 dollars 2	Current dollars	1967 dollars 2	Current dollars	1967 dollars 2	Current dollars	1967 dollars 2	Current dollars	1967 dollars 2
1958	165.00	174.00	390.00	412.00	300.00	317.00	75.00	79.00	70.00	74.00
1959	240.00	253.00	535.00	564.00	360.00	380.00	90.00	95.00	80.00	84.00
1960 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1961	185.00	196.00	425.00	450.00	315.00	333.00	85.00	90.00	90.00	95.00
1962	275.00	290.00	640.00	675.00	410.00	432.00	91.00	96.00	90.00	95.00
1963	280.00	296.00	770.00	815.00	570.00	603.00	98.00	104.00	96.00	102.00
1964	260.00	275.00	829.00	875.00	560.00	591.00	92.00	97.00	88.00	93.00
1965	425.00	440.00	922.00	954.00	639.00	661.00	104.00	108.00	93.00	96.00
1966	367.00	368.00	1,040.00	1,042.00	580.00	581.00	105.00	105.00	90.00	90.00
1967	550.00	550.00	1,078.00	1,078.00	712.00	712.00	142.00	142.00	108.00	108.00
1968	510.00	498.00	1,367.00	1,334.00	880.00	859.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1969	575.00	540.00	1,594.00	1,497.00	883.00	829.00	140.00	131.00	102.00	96.00
1970	781.00	707.00	1,875.00	1,698.00	1,170.00	1,060.00	110.00	100.00	90.00	82.00
1971	550.00	483.00	1,907.00	1,674.00	944.00	829.00	147.00	129.00	114.00	100.00
1972	929.00	780.00	2,150.00	1,805.00	1,633.00	1,371.00	130.00	109.00	128.00	108.00
1973	660.00	490.00	2,800.00	2,078.50	1,021.00	758.00	192.00	142.50	110.00	81.50
1974	874.00	546.00	2,659.00	1,661.00	2,517.00	1,572.00	204.00	127.00	150.00	94.00
1975 5	1,043.00	596.50	3,793.00	2,168.50	2,505.00	1,432.00	172.00	98.50	140.00	80.50
1976 5 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Data for 1964-66 and 1974 not available.² Derived by dividing the price in current dollars by the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index of all commodities (1967=100).³ Data for 1950-57 and 1960 not available.⁴ Prices for northern and southern Indiana, 1969-75.⁵ Preliminary.

Source: University of Wisconsin, Forestry Department (101); Illinois Co-operative Crop Reporting Service (20); Purdue University, Cooperative Extension Service (39).

TABLE 42.—Particleboard production, imports, exports, and consumption, 1950–76

[3/4-inch basis]

Year	Domestic production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	
				Total	Per capita
	Million square feet	Million square feet	Million square feet	Million square feet	Square feet
1950 ¹	21	.....	.....	21	(²)
1951 ¹	30	.....	.....	30	(²)
1952 ¹	33	.....	.....	33	(²)
1953 ¹	42	.....	.....	42	(²)
1954 ¹	48	.....	.....	48	(²)
1955 ¹	70	.....	.....	70	(²)
1956	111	.....	.....	111	1
1957	183	.....	.....	183	1
1958	250	.....	.....	250	1
1959	296	.....	.....	296	2
1960	268	.....	.....	268	1
1961	326	.....	.....	326	2
1962	408	.....	.....	408	2
1963	496	1	.....	497	3
1964	638	2	.....	640	3
1965	803	4	(³)	807	4
1966	997	1	(³)	998	5
1967	1,115	1	2	1,114	6
1968	1,426	1	6	1,420	7
1969	1,716	12	14	1,714	8
1970	1,764	3	10	1,757	9
1971	2,394	8	20	2,382	12
1972	3,117	14	45	3,086	15
1973	3,494	17	77	3,434	16
1974 ⁴	3,104	7	112	2,999	14
1975 ⁴	2,367	17	84	2,300	12
1976 ^{1, 4}	3,000	50	96	2,954	14

¹ Forest Service estimates.² Less than 0.5 square foot.³ Less than 500,000 square feet.⁴ Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (76, 82, 83)

Note: These data do not include production of medium density fiberboard, estimated at 215.5 million square feet (3/4-inch basis) in 1975 and 250 million square feet in 1976.

TABLE 43.—*Hardboard*¹ and insulation board² production, imports, exports, and consumption, 1950–76³

Year	Domestic production				Imports			Exports			Apparent consumption			Per capita consumption		
	Total		Insulation board		Total		Hard-board		Insulation board		Total		Insulation board		Total	
	Thous. sand tons	Thous. sand tons	Thous. sand tons	Thous. sand tons	Thous. sand tons	Thous. sand tons	Thous. sand tons	Thous. sand tons	Thous. sand tons	Thous. sand tons	Thous. sand tons	Thous. sand tons	Thous. sand tons	Thous. sand tons	Pounds	Pounds
1950	1,221	383	838	3	31	27	23	8	16	1,228	402	826	16	5	11	11
1951	1,266	348	918	3	33	30	25	5	20	1,274	373	901	16	5	12	12
1952	1,309	410	899	4	27	23	25	8	17	1,311	425	886	17	5	11	11
1953	1,374	423	951	5	26	20	21	4	17	1,379	440	939	17	5	12	12
1954	1,473	465	1,008	4	45	42	23	5	18	1,495	502	993	18	6	12	12
1955	1,630	530	1,100	9	64	55	26	6	20	1,668	579	1,089	20	7	13	13
1956	1,642	540	1,102	11	86	76	29	7	22	1,699	609	1,091	20	7	13	13
1957	1,558	569	980	6	78	72	26	7	20	1,610	634	975	19	7	11	11
1958	1,666	609	1,057	9	79	70	20	6	14	1,725	673	1,052	20	8	12	12
1959	1,905	734	1,171	15	133	117	20	6	14	2,018	845	1,172	23	10	13	13
1960	1,784	686	1,098	12	106	94	20	6	14	1,869	774	1,096	21	9	12	12
1961	1,845	762	1,084	9	110	100	22	6	16	1,933	856	1,077	21	9	12	12
1962	1,945	865	1,080	15	143	128	22	6	16	2,066	987	1,079	22	11	12	12
1963	2,098	959	1,129	22	183	161	27	8	19	2,255	1,113	1,142	24	12	12	12
1964	2,265	1,050	1,215	23	214	190	30	11	19	2,443	1,230	1,218	26	13	13	13
1965	2,351	1,093	1,258	23	244	221	29	13	16	2,566	1,301	1,265	26	13	13	13
1966	2,243	1,089	1,155	24	187	163	35	16	18	2,395	1,236	1,161	24	13	12	12
1967	2,250	1,074	1,176	25	188	163	32	15	16	2,407	1,222	1,185	24	12	12	12
1968	2,615	1,282	1,333	36	252	217	36	18	17	2,831	1,480	1,352	28	15	13	13
1969	2,773	1,421	1,352	34	272	238	46	21	24	3,000	1,638	1,362	30	16	13	13
1970	2,682	1,463	1,219	35	192	156	45	26	19	2,828	1,594	1,235	28	16	12	12
1971	3,164	1,718	1,446	35	255	219	52	28	25	3,366	1,909	1,457	33	18	14	14
1972	3,436	1,908	1,529	35	404	369	60	34	26	3,780	2,242	1,538	36	21	15	15
1973 ⁴	3,548	2,001	1,547	34	401	367	75	43	31	3,875	2,325	1,550	37	22	15	15
1974 ⁴	3,273	1,978	1,295	17	279	262	100	59	40	3,452	2,181	1,272	33	21	12	12
1975 ⁴	3,024	1,784	1,240	13	108	95	88	55	32	3,044	1,824	1,221	29	17	11	11
1976 ^{4,5}	3,480	2,030	1,450	15	200	185	110	75	35	3,570	2,140	1,430	34	20	13	13

¹ Density over 31 pounds per cubic foot.² Density 31 pounds or less per cubic foot.³ Data may not add to totals because of rounding.⁴ Preliminary.⁵ Forest Service estimates.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (76, 82, 83).

TABLE 44.—*Turpentine supply, requirements, stocks, and prices, 1966–76*

(50-gallon barrels)

Crop year beginning April 1	Type	Beginning stocks ¹	New Supply			Requirements			Ending stocks ¹	Average price
			Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Export	Total		
Dollars per gallon ²										
1966	Gum	28,810	84,210	17,800	102,010	87,070	22,140	109,210	21,610	.562
	Steam distilled wood	37,660	154,540	0	154,540	138,360	11,510	149,870	42,330	.....
	Sulfate	76,620	426,750	(³)	426,750	424,230	2,800	427,030	76,340	.....
	Total	143,090	665,500	17,800	683,300	649,660	36,450	686,110	140,280	.....
1967	Gum	21,610	67,740	20,790	88,530	75,900	17,980	93,880	16,260	.574
	Steam distilled wood	42,330	140,470	0	140,470	144,550	14,540	159,090	23,710	.....
	Sulfate	76,340	419,730	(³)	419,730	430,350	290	430,640	65,430	.....
	Total	140,280	627,940	20,790	648,730	650,800	32,810	683,610	105,400	.....
1968	Gum	16,260	50,410	32,916	83,326	81,206	7,370	88,576	11,010	.770
	Steam distilled wood	23,710	128,600	(³)	128,600	118,520	14,700	133,220	19,090	.....
	Sulfate	65,430	473,160	(³)	473,160	463,230	18,710	481,940	56,650	.....
	Total	105,400	652,170	32,916	685,086	662,956	40,780	703,736	86,750	.....
1969	Gum	11,010	34,990	23,050	58,040	50,180	5,510	55,690	13,360	1.138
	Steam distilled wood	19,090	102,880	(³)	102,880	101,240	6,790	108,030	13,940	.....
	Sulfate	56,650	479,500	(³)	479,500	458,940	22,680	481,620	54,530	.....
	Total	86,750	617,370	23,050	640,420	610,360	34,980	645,340	81,830	.....
1970	Gum	13,360	25,830	24,130	49,960	44,260	6,130	50,390	12,930	1.200
	Steam distilled wood	13,940	94,620	(³)	94,620	83,120	6,250	89,370	19,190	.....
	Sulfate	54,530	455,350	(³)	455,350	412,680	27,270	439,950	69,930	.....
	Total	81,830	575,800	24,130	599,930	540,060	39,650	579,710	102,050	.....
1971	Gum	12,930	28,360	22,660	51,020	48,890	3,530	52,420	11,530	1.200
	Steam distilled wood	19,190	85,390	(³)	85,390	58,870	17,380	76,250	28,330	.....
	Sulfate	69,930	454,900	(³)	454,900	442,150	20,660	462,810	62,020	.....
	Total	102,050	568,650	22,660	591,310	549,910	41,570	591,480	101,880	.....
1972	Gum	11,530	26,550	42,280	68,830	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	14,220	1.046
	Steam distilled wood	28,330	75,380	(³)	75,380	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	17,380	.....
	Sulfate	62,020	464,120	(³)	464,120	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	77,450	.....
	Total	101,880	566,050	42,280	608,330	(⁴)	(⁴)	601,160	109,050	.....
1973	Gum	14,220	21,410	33,640	55,050	55,050	3,240	58,290	10,980	.806
	Steam distilled wood	17,380	68,860	(³)	68,860	58,270	5,590	63,860	22,380	.....
	Sulfate	77,450	440,370	(³)	440,370	428,550	21,880	450,430	67,390	.....
	Total	109,050	530,640	33,640	564,280	541,870	30,710	572,580	100,750	.....
1974	Gum	10,980	15,610	29,740	45,350	48,860	2,090	50,950	5,380	1.389
	Steam distilled wood	22,380	62,260	(³)	62,260	66,050	6,320	72,370	12,270	.....
	Sulfate	67,390	409,160	(³)	409,160	415,560	7,900	423,460	53,090	.....
	Total	100,750	487,030	29,740	516,770	530,470	16,310	546,780	70,740	.....
1975	Gum	5,380	20,690	58,640	79,330	73,700	1,460	75,160	9,550	1.585
	Steam distilled wood	12,270	41,420	(³)	41,420	30,770	870	31,640	22,050	.....
	Sulfate	53,090	385,480	(³)	385,480	354,720	1,860	356,580	81,990	.....
	Total	70,740	447,590	58,640	506,230	459,190	4,190	463,380	113,590	.....
1976	Gum	9,550	17,910	15,700	33,610	33,940	2,060	36,000	7,160	1.427
	Steam distilled wood	22,050	59,720	570	60,290	32,200	9,420	41,620	40,720	.....
	Sulfate	81,990	405,100	(³)	405,100	398,590	8,780	407,370	79,720	.....
	Total	113,590	482,730	16,270	499,000	464,730	20,260	484,990	127,600	.....

¹ At all points except retail.² F.o.b. tank cars at production points.³ If any, included under gum. Turpentine imports not reported by type.⁴ Not available.

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Statistical Reporting Service, Crop Reporting Board (68) and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (82, 83).

TABLE 45.—*Rosin supply, requirements, stocks, and prices, 1966–76*[Drums of 520 pounds net ¹]

Crop year beginning April 1	Type	Beginning stocks ²	New Supply			Requirements			Ending stocks ²	Average price
			Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Export	Total		
Dollars per 100 pounds ³										
1966	Gum	860,850	272,940	890	273,830	195,130	104,600	299,730	834,950	10.30
	Steam distilled wood	188,020	985,670	(⁴)	985,670	691,920	344,480	1,036,400	137,290	.....
	Tall oil	185,610	699,180	(⁴)	699,180	503,760	209,790	713,550	171,240	.....
	Total	1,234,480	1,957,790	890	1,958,680	1,390,810	658,870	2,049,680	1,143,480	.....
1967	Gum	834,950	223,400	710	224,110	169,650	195,590	365,240	693,820	10.36
	Steam distilled wood	137,290	964,730	(⁴)	964,730	661,920	296,620	958,540	143,480	.....
	Tall oil	171,240	680,590	(⁴)	680,590	515,910	213,250	729,160	122,670	.....
	Total	1,143,480	1,868,720	710	1,869,430	1,347,480	705,460	2,052,940	959,970	.....
1968	Gum	693,820	171,040	700	171,740	176,290	194,560	370,850	494,710	10.45
	Steam distilled wood	143,480	960,160	(⁴)	960,160	708,550	278,430	986,980	116,660	.....
	Tall oil	122,670	714,360	(⁴)	714,360	544,980	172,340	717,320	119,710	.....
	Total	959,970	1,845,560	700	1,846,260	1,429,820	645,330	2,075,150	731,080	.....
1969	Gum	494,710	118,750	820	119,590	172,510	115,250	287,760	326,520	11.80
	Steam distilled wood	116,660	829,900	(⁴)	829,900	568,300	308,970	877,270	69,290	.....
	Tall oil	119,710	792,840	(⁴)	792,840	635,520	221,970	857,490	55,060	.....
	Total	731,080	1,741,490	820	1,742,310	1,376,330	646,190	2,022,520	450,870	.....
1970	Gum	326,520	87,740	480	88,220	144,000	123,690	267,690	147,050	15.03
	Steam distilled wood	69,290	768,480	(⁴)	768,480	522,970	261,130	784,100	53,670	.....
	Tall oil	55,060	799,620	(⁴)	799,620	608,980	185,160	794,140	60,540	.....
	Total	450,870	1,655,840	480	1,656,320	1,275,950	569,980	1,845,930	261,260	.....
1971	Gum	147,050	91,890	498	92,388	121,888	66,640	188,528	50,910	16.93
	Steal distilled wood	53,670	733,560	5,942	739,502	480,292	232,750	713,042	80,130	.....
	Tall oil	60,540	805,070	(⁴)	805,070	658,290	156,600	812,890	52,720	.....
	Total	261,260	1,630,520	6,440	1,636,960	1,258,470	455,990	1,714,460	183,760	.....
1972	Gum	50,910	89,020	24,120	113,140	67,820	81,670	149,490	14,560	18.89
	Steam distilled wood	80,130	700,780	(⁴)	700,780	531,550	194,820	726,370	54,540	.....
	Tall oil	52,720	839,670	(⁴)	839,670	633,820	200,230	834,050	58,340	.....
	Total	183,760	1,629,470	24,120	1,653,590	1,233,190	476,720	1,709,910	127,440	.....
1973	Gum	14,560	74,380	106,140	180,520	135,880	26,300	162,180	32,900	22.72
	Steam distilled wood	54,540	657,690	(⁴)	657,690	461,750	212,990	674,740	37,490	.....
	Tall oil	58,340	851,520	(⁴)	851,520	687,290	185,010	872,300	37,560	.....
	Total	127,440	1,583,590	106,140	1,689,730	1,284,920	424,300	1,709,220	107,950	.....
1974	Gum	32,900	54,420	162,230	216,650	134,510	18,270	152,780	96,770	35.92
	Steam distilled wood	37,490	547,100	(⁴)	547,100	353,850	131,630	485,480	99,110	.....
	Tall oil	37,560	704,610	(⁴)	704,610	537,290	118,010	655,300	86,870	.....
	Total	107,950	1,306,130	162,230	1,468,360	1,025,650	267,910	1,293,560	282,750	.....
1975	Gum	96,770	71,820	20,930	92,750	116,730	13,200	129,930	59,590	25.15
	Steam distilled wood	99,110	358,070	(⁴)	358,070	332,540	67,330	399,870	57,310	.....
	Tall oil	86,870	658,050	(⁴)	658,050	535,550	93,790	629,340	115,580	.....
	Total	282,750	1,087,940	20,930	1,108,870	984,820	174,320	1,159,140	232,480	.....
1976	Gum	59,590	63,030	14,970	78,000	76,390	14,880	91,270	46,320	24.46
	Steam distilled wood	57,310	508,680	10,340	519,020	423,200	103,490	526,690	49,640	.....
	Tall oil	115,580	787,690	(⁴)	787,690	645,760	161,650	807,410	95,860	.....
	Total	232,480	1,359,400	25,310	1,384,710	1,145,350	280,020	1,425,370	191,820	.....

¹ Gum rosin in drums of 517 pounds.² Includes stocks at production plants, industrial plants, and distribution points.³ Price in drums f.o.b. production points.⁴ If any, included under gum. Rosin imports not reported by type.

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Statistical Reporting Service, Crop Reporting Board (68), and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (82, 83).

